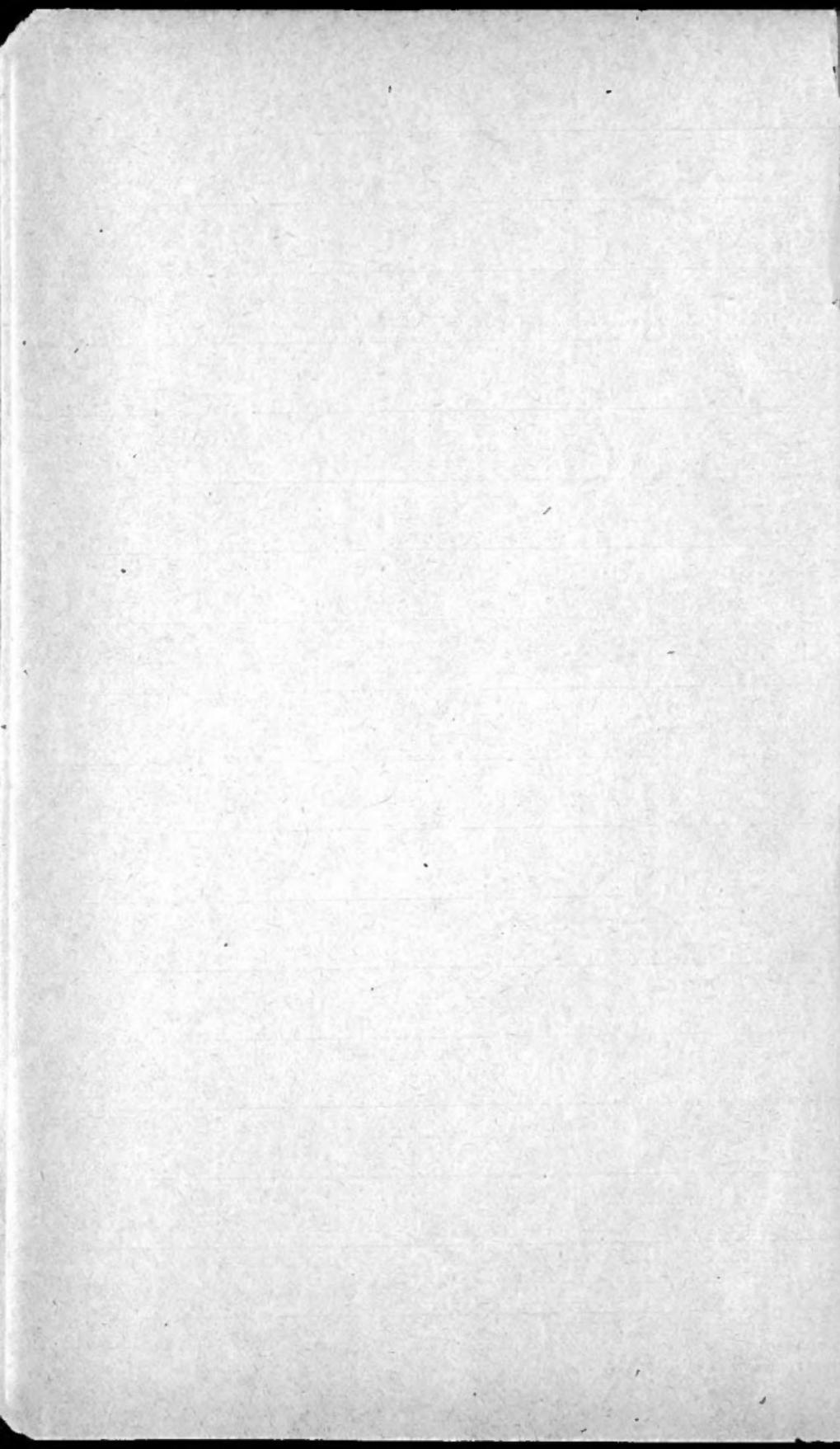


E. O. Hovey.

E. O. Hovey -
Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York.

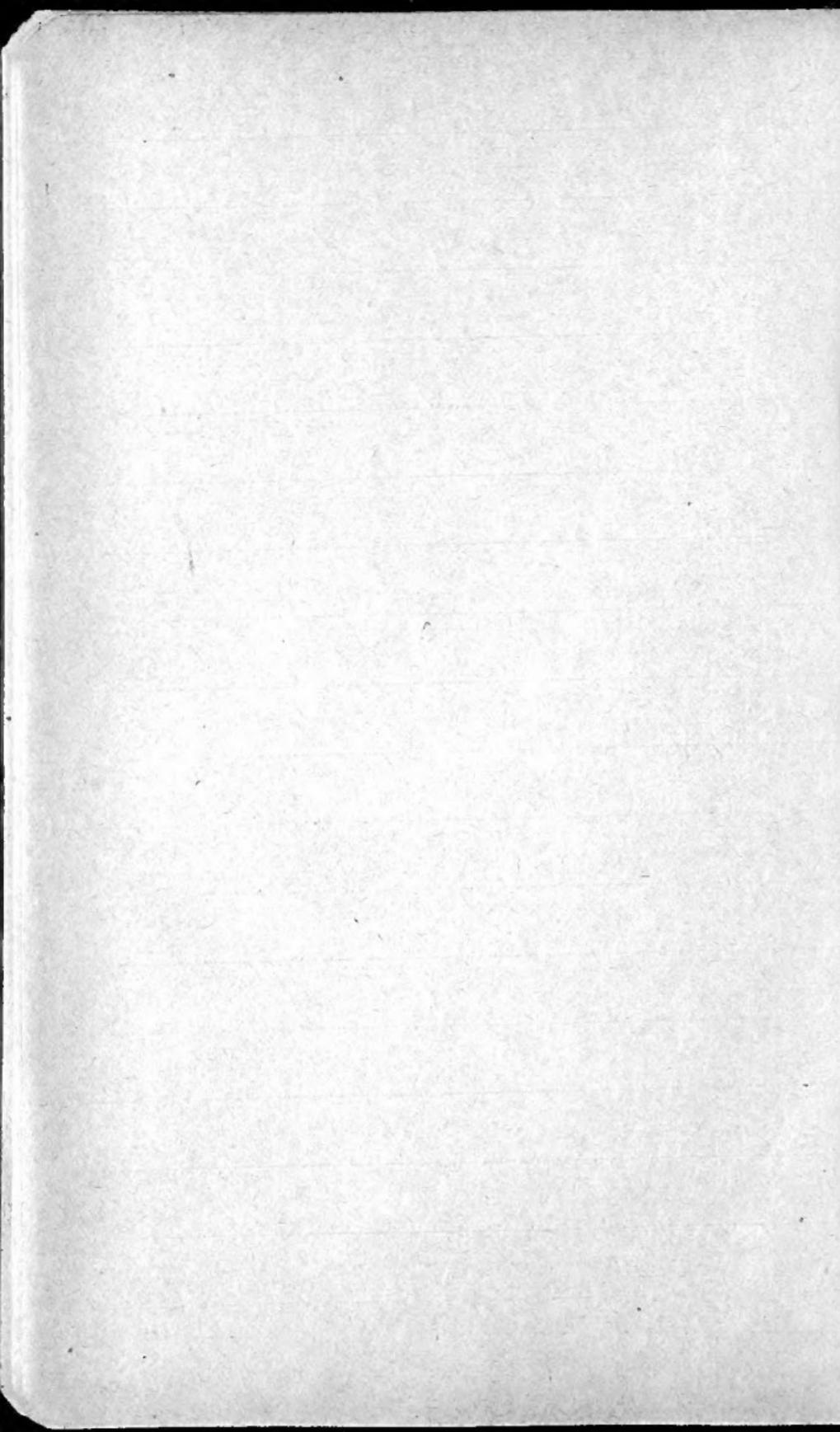
Greenland, 1917.

Grotto near northern side of Petouik
Glacier is a favorite stopping place for
the Eskimos on their journeys between
Oomunnaq and Cape York (Ignauganaq).
It is a mile or more north of the gla-
cier and has been made by the ac-
tion of frost in a fault zone in the
gray, feldspathic gneiss. I am
told that, years ago, one could walk
upright into it, but that a severe
southwesterly storm drove a great
quantity of beach shingle into the
entrance. Now one crawls on hands
and knees for six or eight feet in order
to get in. The interior is perhaps
30 feet from front to back and a-
bout ten feet wide at the widest part.
Maximum height about eight feet.



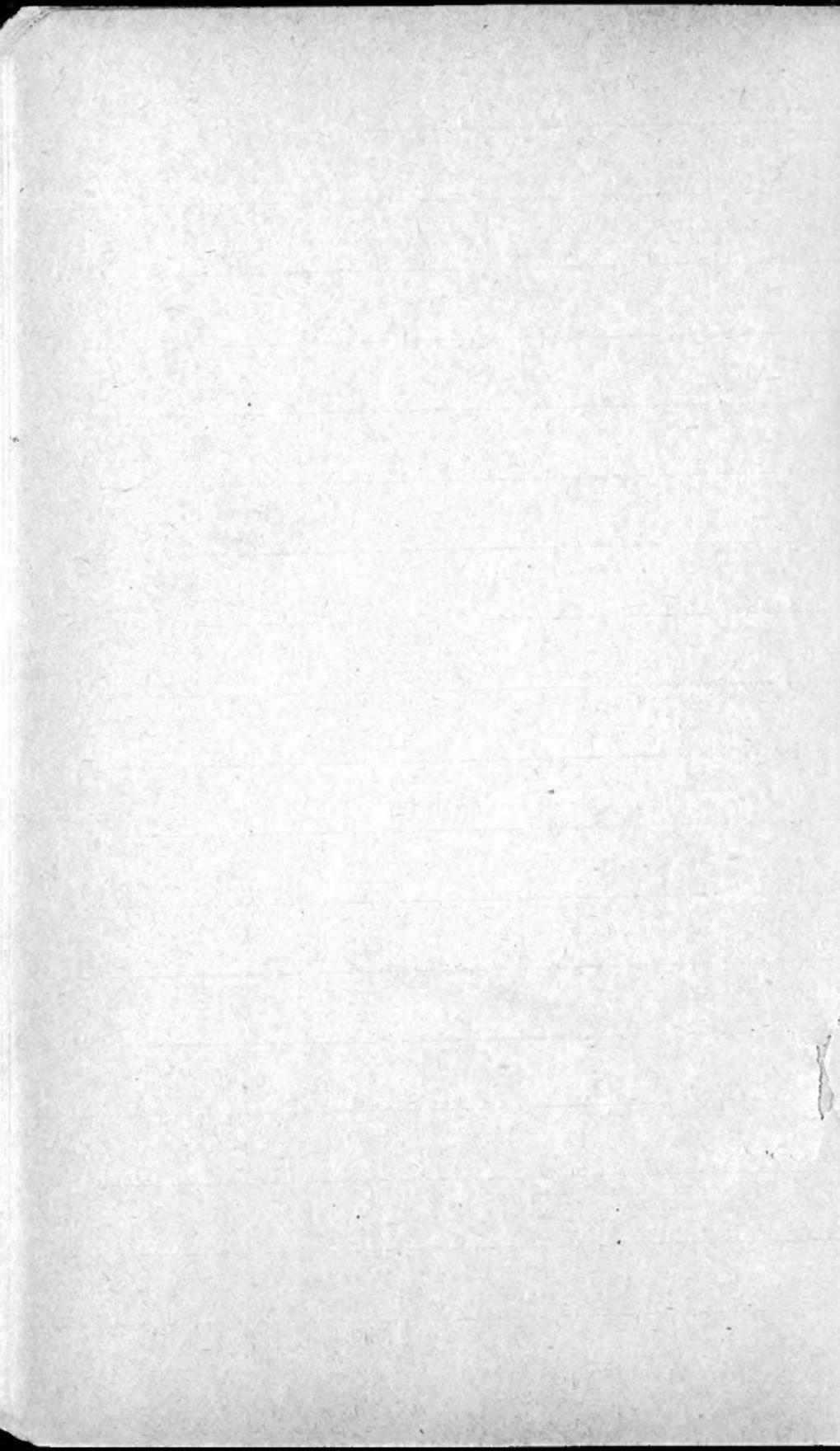
Floor (or most of it) is of solid ledge rock and is above sea level. Rude bed platform has been made at innermost part and there was room enough on it for three of us. At time of my visit, walls were coated with ice (frost) from condensed steam and bodily emanations.

The Petouwic Glacier is evidently active. Its somewhat acutely rounded front projects two, or perhaps three, miles into the sea and is vertical. Estimated the height along the outer part at from 30 to 50 feet. Eskimos say that it discharges many bays every summer. Some three miles wide at the shore and ten or twelve miles long (see map) and bordered by



rounded heights and mountains or plateau bearing no ice cap. Seracs abundant in its lower course. I passed across its upper end (or beginning) when going over the ice cap with Knud Rasmussen from Parker Snow Bay to North Star Bay
12 July, 1916.

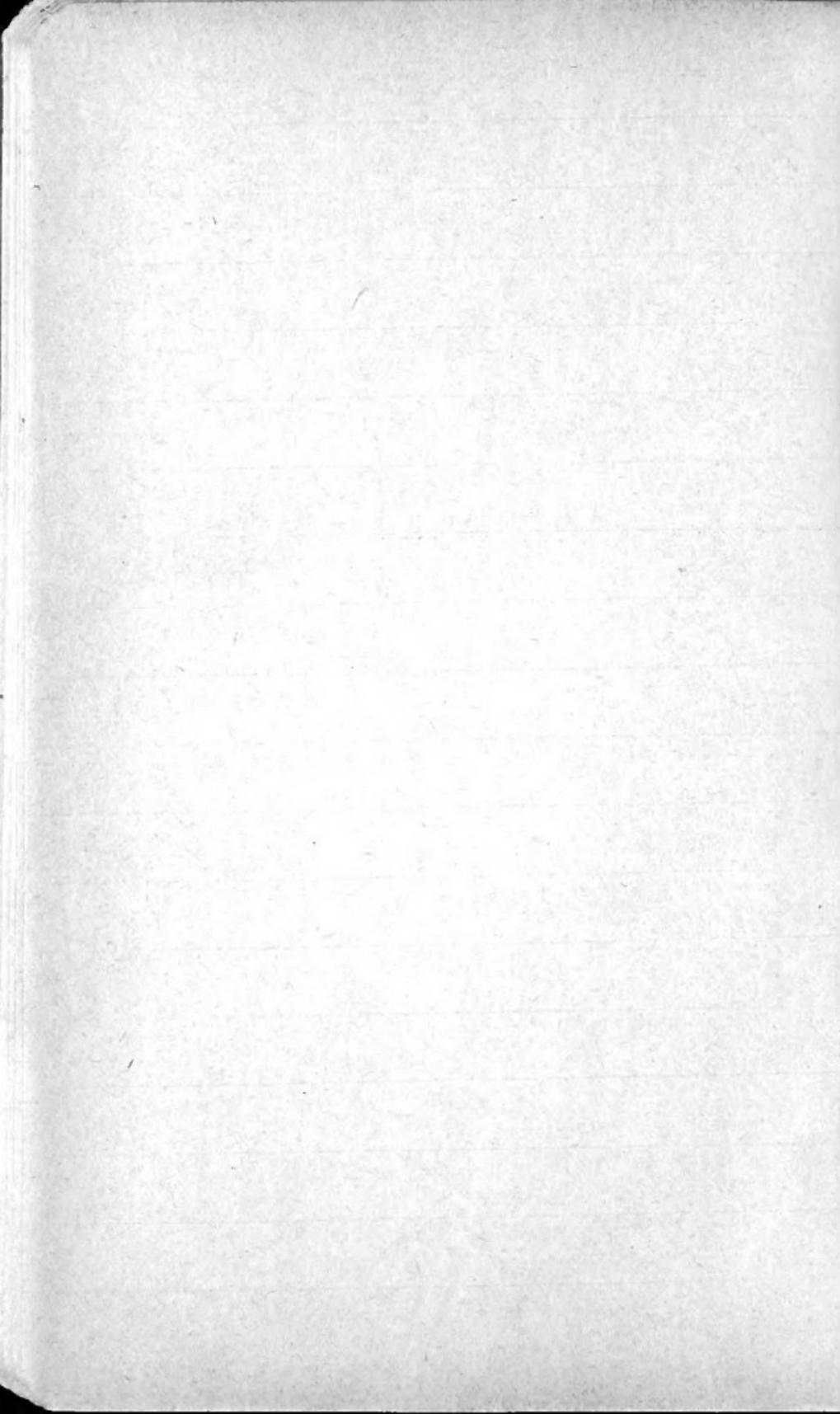
Grotto in which we took refuge on 5 April, 1917, is within a mile of Cape Dudley Digges on the south side of the promontory. Formed like the others in this region by the action of frost in a fault zone. Rock is greenish black, hornblendic gneiss. Floor is of sea ice. Entrance is 2-2½ feet wide and 4½-5



feet high. Interior rises gable shaped to 12-15 feet. About 25 feet from front to back and 10-12 in greatest width at level of ice. Extreme inner floor rises above sea level. Not used much by the Eskimos on their trade. While "Cluett" was in Panser Snow Bay we all, apparently, failed to note the existence of this grotto.

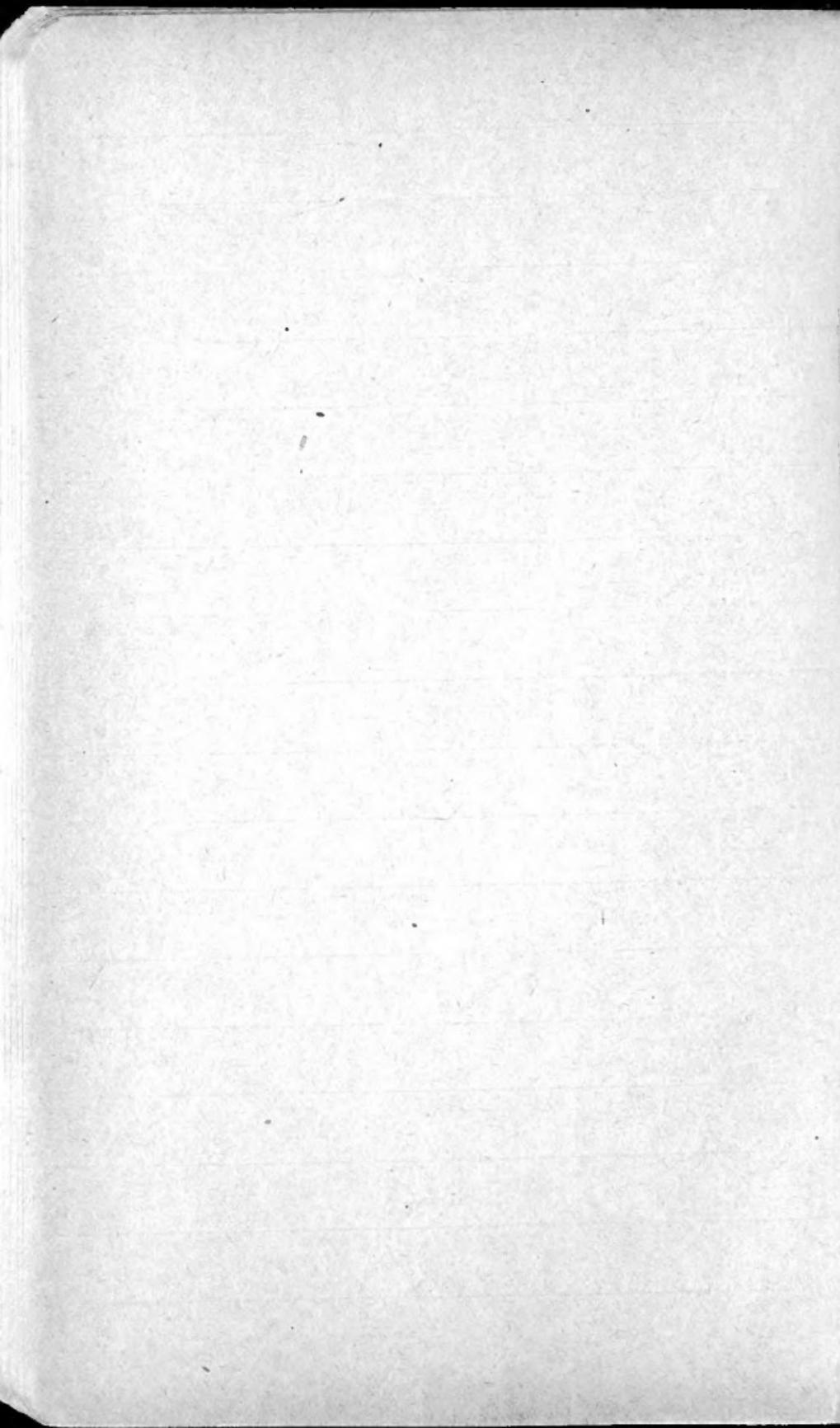
Eckblaw Glacier projects somewhat into the sea, with vertical front 20-30 feet high, and is evidently active.

There are said by Frenchen to be 14 glaciers coming down the valleys along the Crimson Cliffs, but I lost my count.



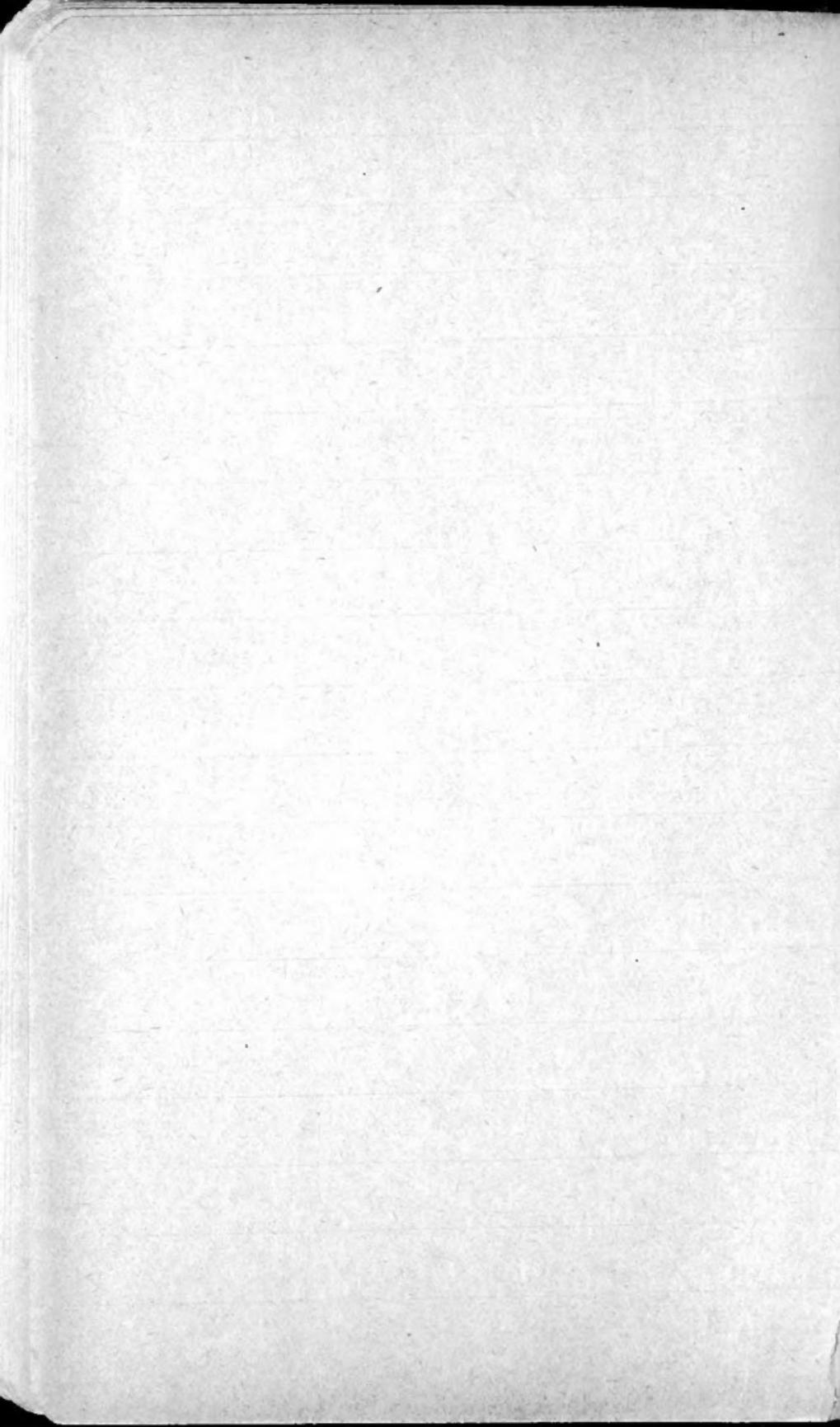
of them, by reason of the strong land breeze that forced me to ride with my back to the shore much of the way from Ekblaw Glacier to Cape York.

At Etah Dr. Wulff told me of the hard and dangerous ice cap trip that he and Frenchen made in trying to go from North Star Bay to Cape York in January, 1917. He said that they were on the same glacier down which he went with ease in November, 1916, but that now it was all broken up having advanced some 8-10 km. Kock told me that the men must have lost their way and tried to descend into Cape York Bay by the



wrong glacier, the one next east probably of the one on which they thought that they were, for there were no signs of the described movement when he came across Cape York Bay a few weeks later. I examined the bay as well as I could from the igloos and from the kahmootik as we crossed to Bushman Island, and I saw no indications of disturbance of the sea ice and there would have been great disruption had a big - or little - glacier advanced 8 or 10 km in less than two months, as described by Dr. W.

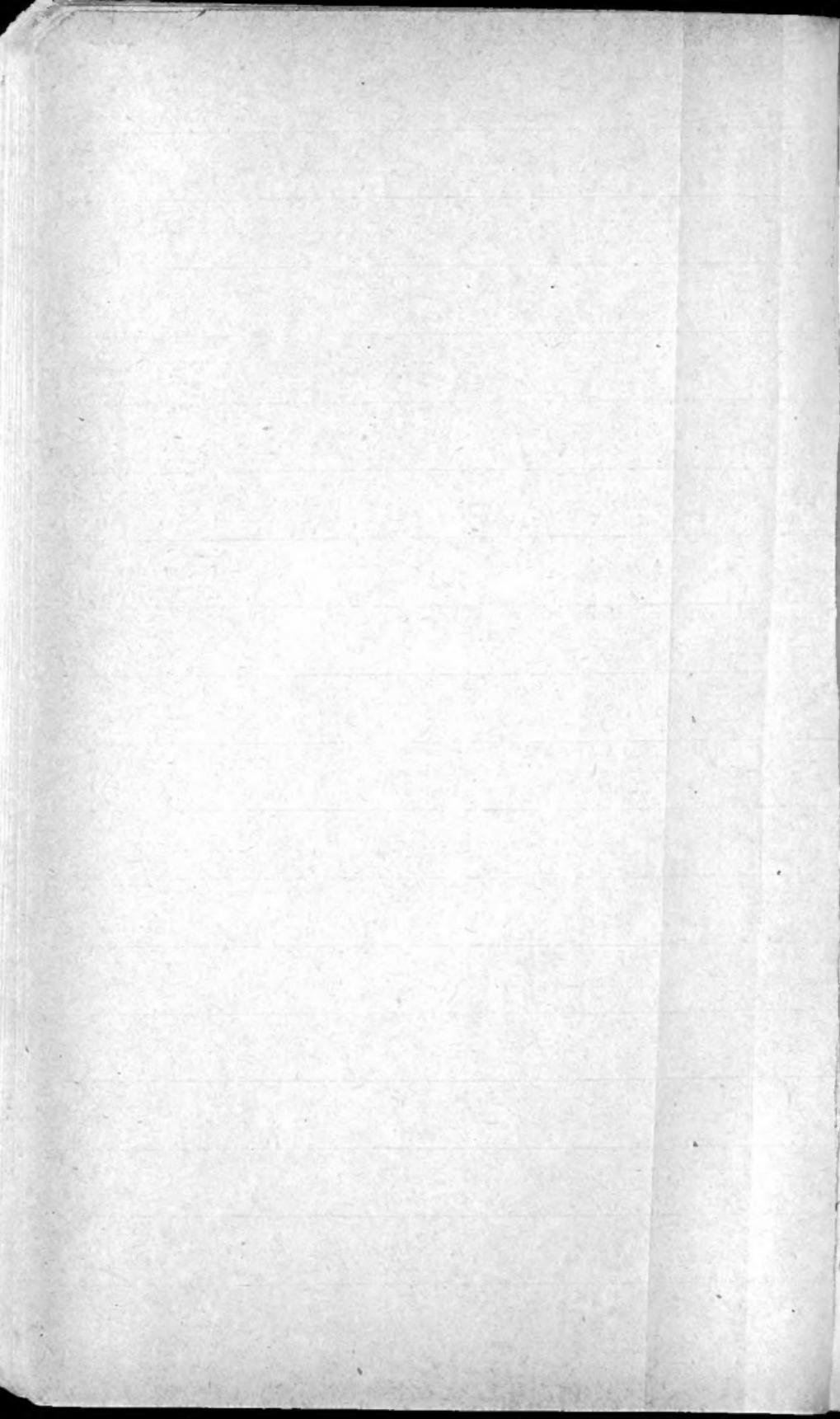
Bushman Island presents a bold, largely precipitous face 400 (?) feet high.



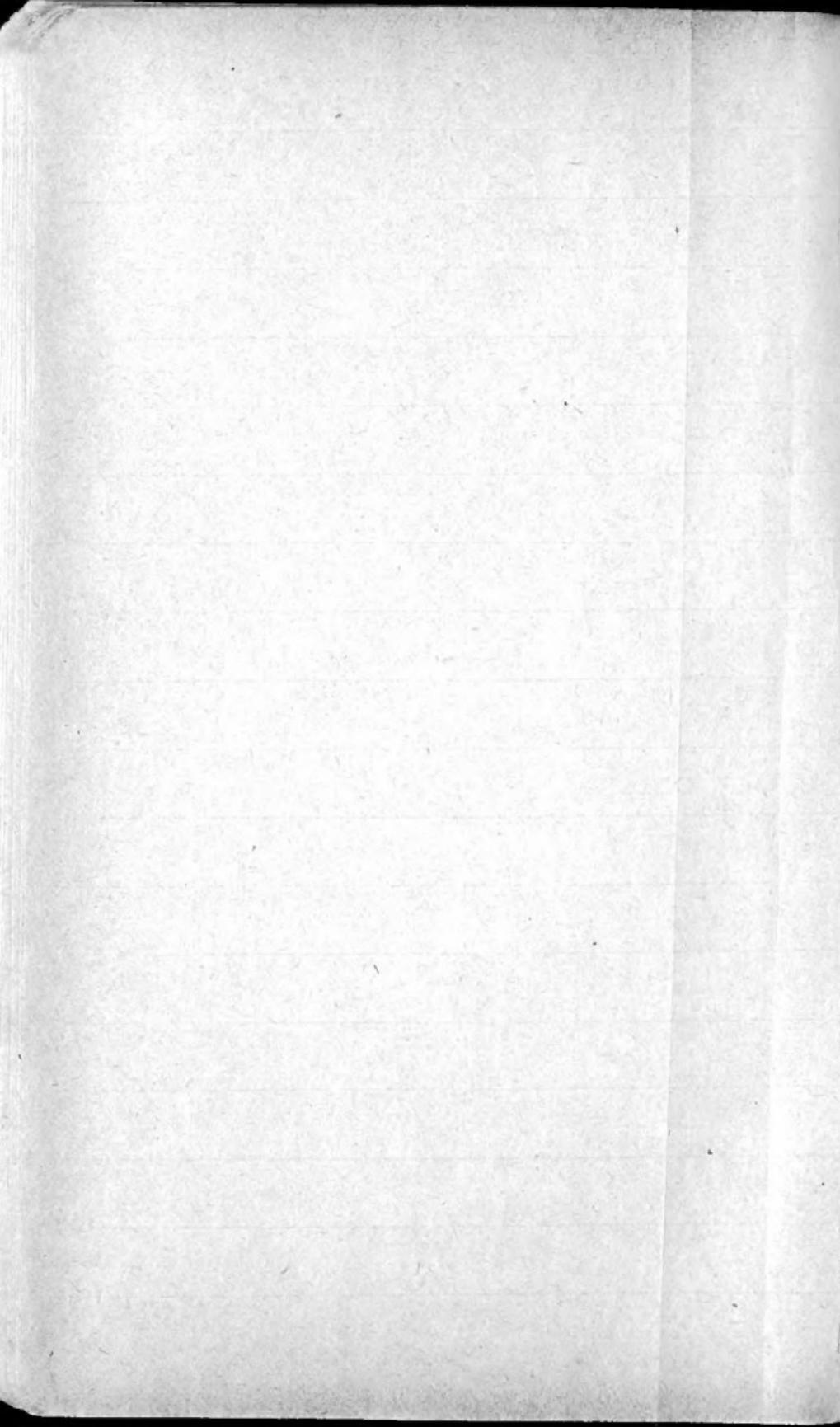
to the south. Looks black and is probably gneiss. Does not look like trap.

Cape York is composed of dark, reddish gneiss.

Cape Melville likewise presents a bold, black or reddish black precipitous face to the south or southeast. Mount Haffner's white dome is very plain in the near distance but I have not made out the great cleft mountain between Mt Haffner and Cape Melville that was so striking in appearance as we drifted along this coast in the "Cluett." Mr. Haffner is put down on the map as being 600 m high.



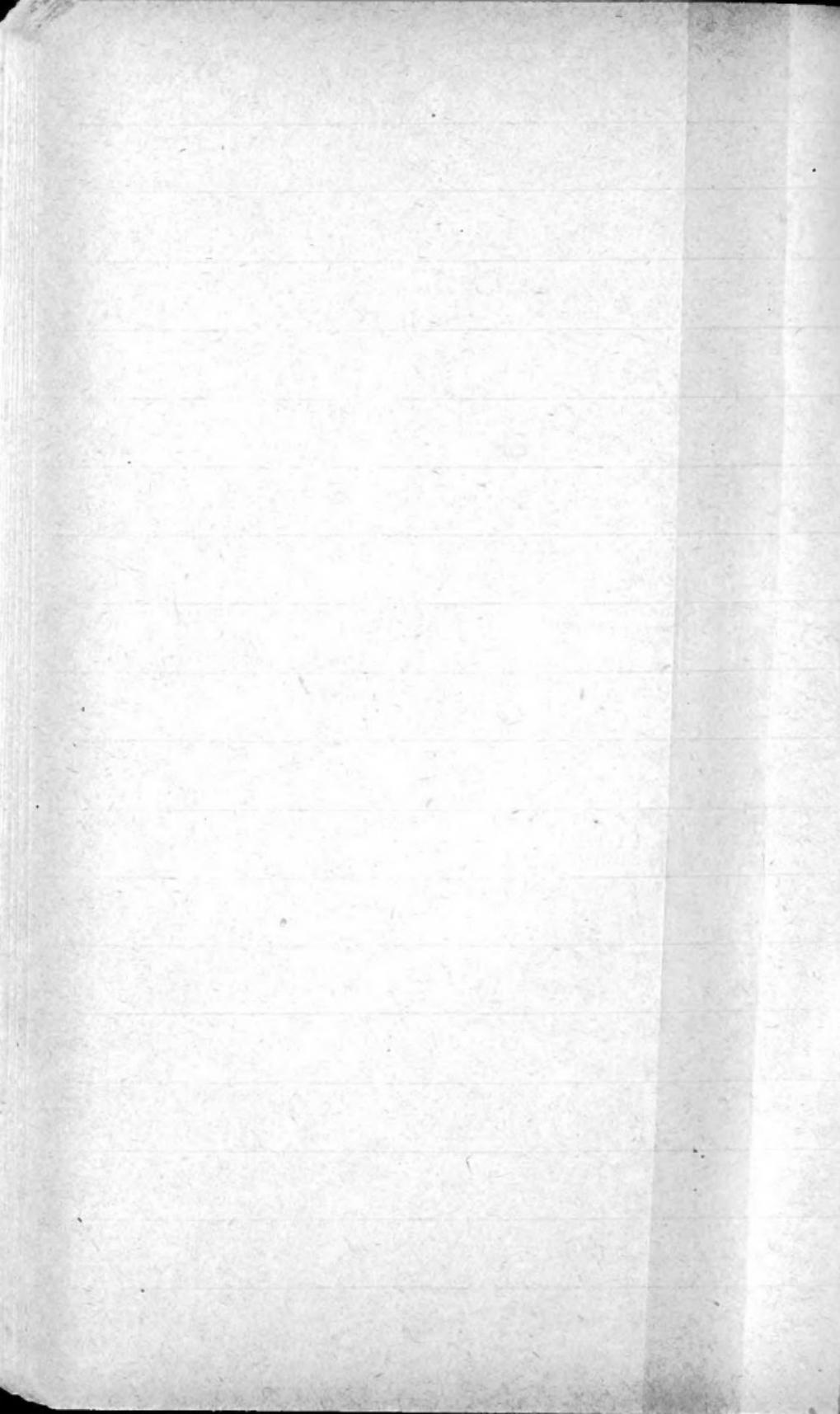
I came to regard the tufts of effluorescent crystals on the black ice as an indication of its thickness. When the tufts are long and are closely crowded together, the ice is safe to go out upon. When they are short and sparsely scattered over the surface or are absent, the ice is too thin to support one. They are more salty than the ice itself and are formed by the ~~process~~ slow freezing ^{in the air} ~~at a lower temperature than~~ ~~that of the formation of the sheet ice,~~ of the residual salt ^{water} left in the interstices of the sheet ice which is gradually extended as the ice contracts under the influence of temperatures 10 (or 15) degrees ^F and more below the freezing.



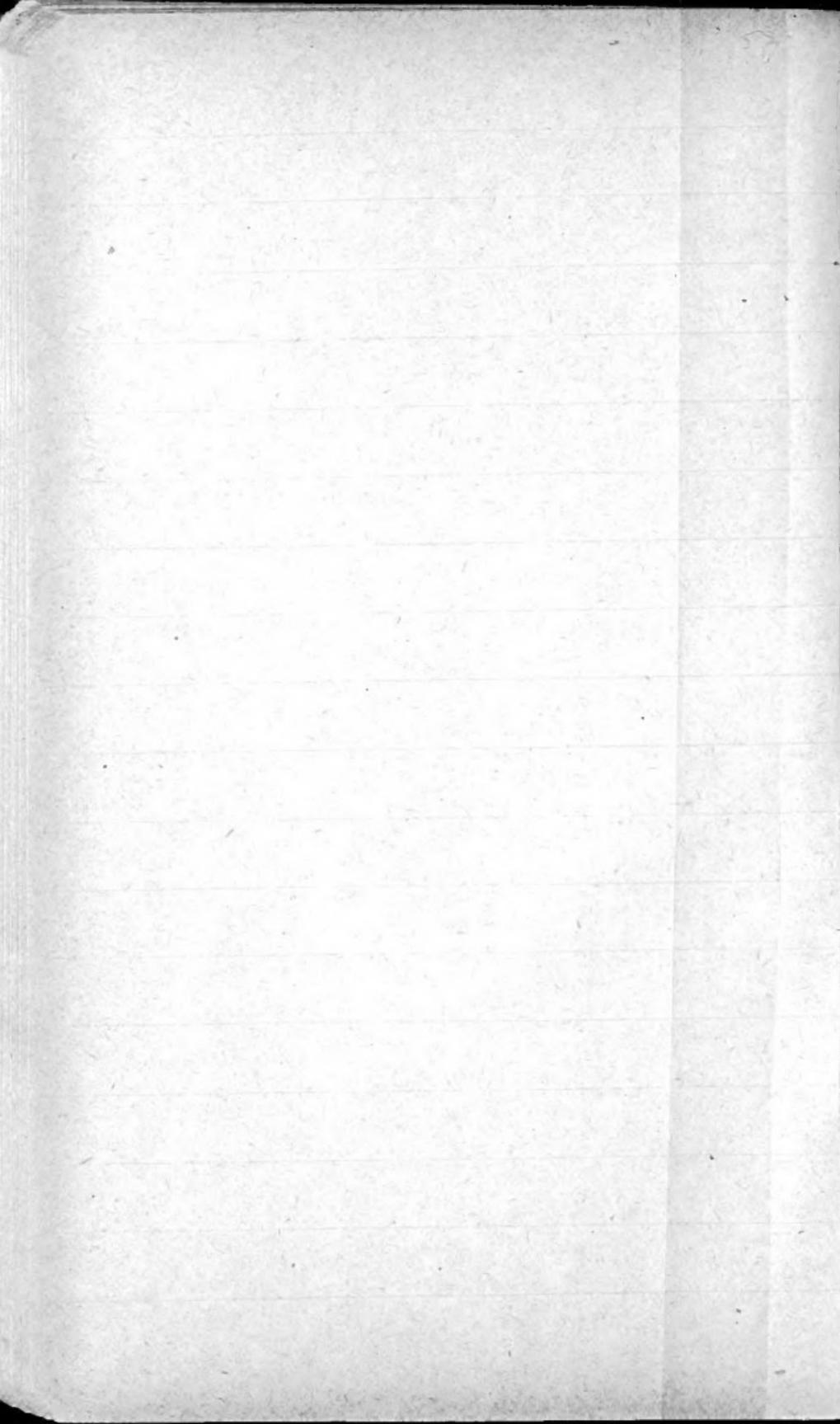
point of sea water.

Sea ice is not so hard and elastic as fresh-water ice, but that which is formed rapidly under a sudden drop in the temperature ^{or under low temp.} is tougher than which is formed more slowly. Black ice not more than four inches thick, in Umanak Fjord, did not bend under impact of Kajusootiks or me just ~~at~~ May 1917 did not bend, whereas that of equal or greater thickness bent under the men walking around the "Cheat" in Parker Snow Bay in October, 1915.

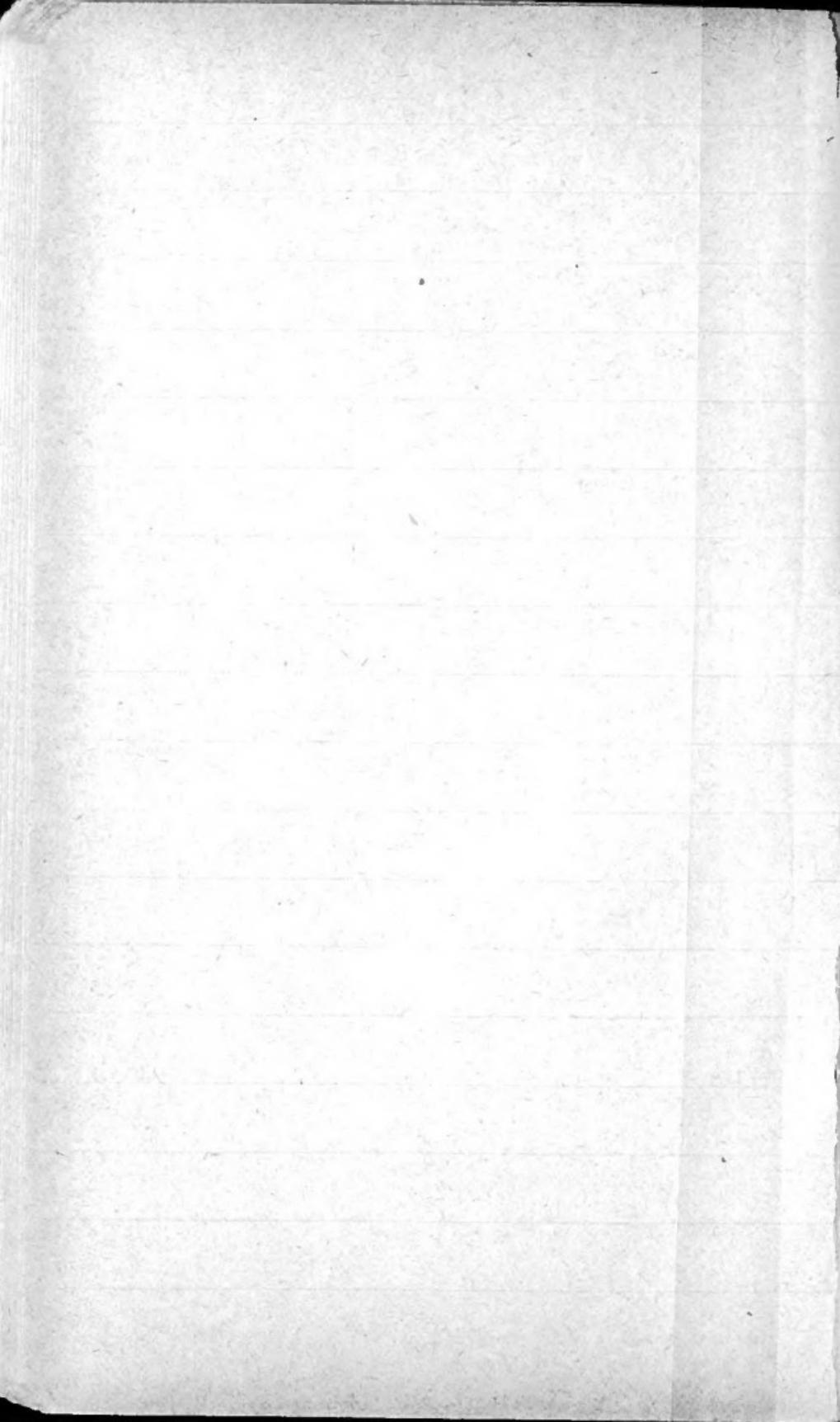
I don't comprehend how Peary and his men struck the



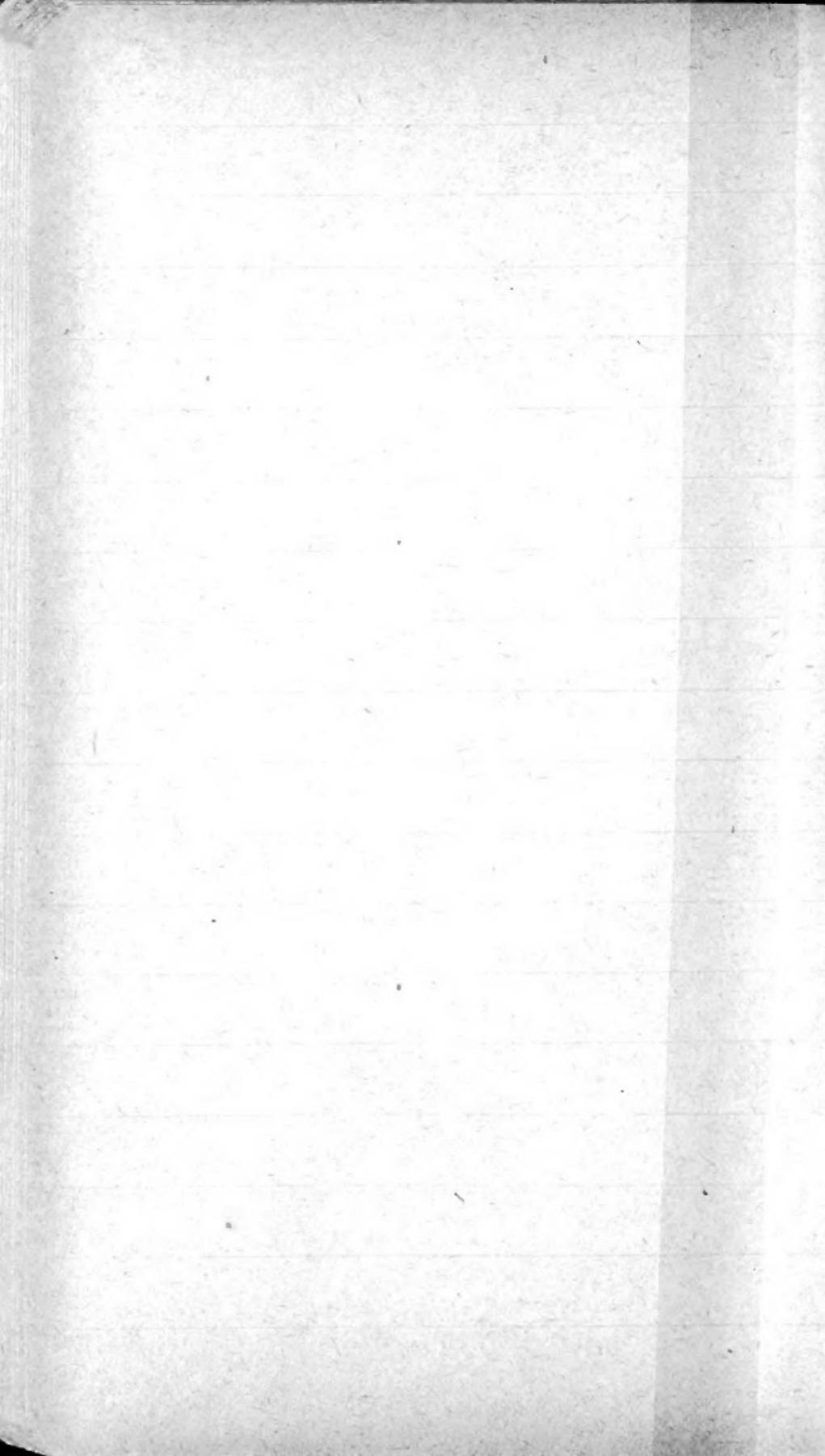
the toes of their snowshoes through the young ice in crossing the big lead on their return from the Pole in 1909 and failed to break through completely. The toes of the snowshoes are turned up so that they are more than an inch or more above the surface upon which one is walking. They are lifted farther in ordinary walking, but in traversing thin ice they are scuffed along to avoid shock from impact. It seems to me that if the ice bent so much as to meet the snowshoe toe or catch it, disaster would surely result. One cannot, as far as I know, tip the toe of the shoe downward in walking or scuffing.



When we turned toward
Cape Seddon in the afternoon of 19 April
it seemed to me that we were
going back on our tracks. In
my journal I have put our course
down as Northeast and for 20
and 21 April as east north east.
I judged by the position of the
sun and the time of day, and
may have been in error. At any
rate we had a very large pyram-
idal (or triangular section) well to the
right of Cape Seddon. This was Klein-
schmidt's Nunatak, or perhaps
the one south of it. Judging from
the map, the latter would agree with
an east north east course for the
two days 20 & 21 April.

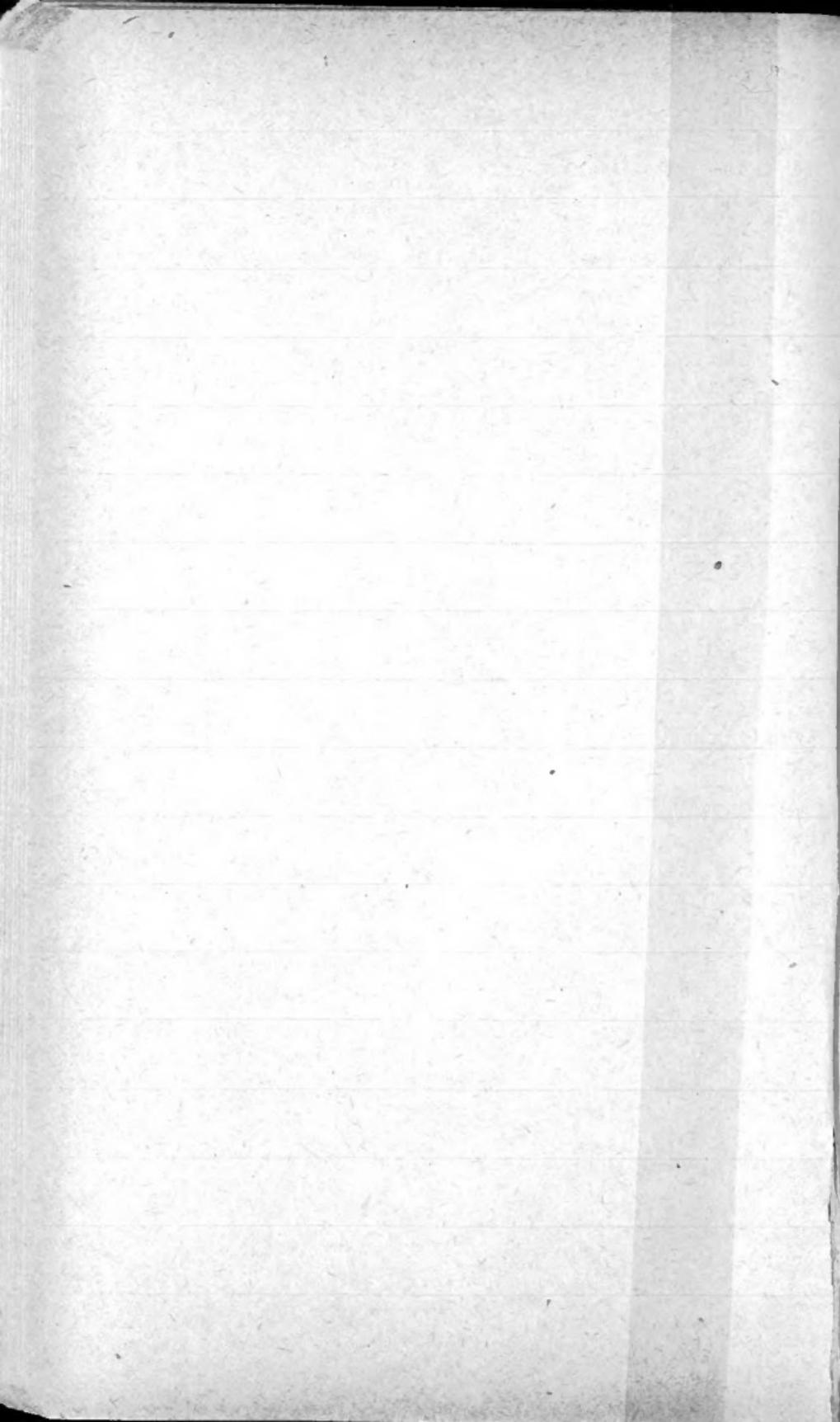


Cape Seddon is composed of dark gray banded feldspathic gneiss. It is intersected near Tooktooliksuk with some narrow steep-walled gorges, which look as if they might be due to the decomposition and removal of trap dikes, but they were so filled with snow that I did not see the rock itself. The Eskimos here get their water even in the coldest weather from a small lake or pond in the hills 100 feet (?) above the igloos. There is no glacier here or any part of the ice cap hence the depression must be filled with melted snow and ground water from the surrounding heights. Did not learn the thickness of the



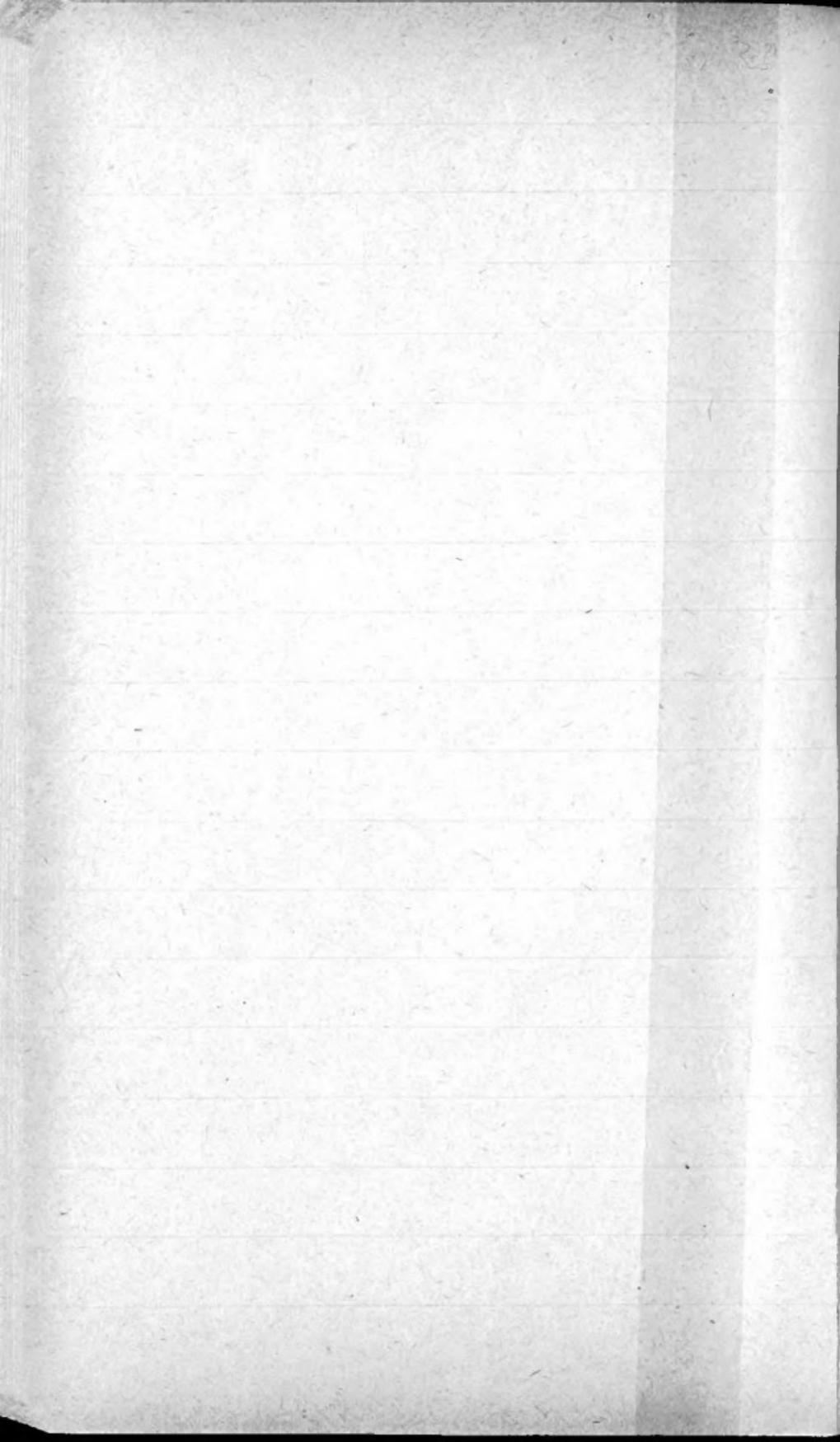
ice on the pond, but it was evidently more than six feet thick.

Steenstrup's Glacier forms the coast line for more than twenty miles south of Cape Seddon. Its surface is a maze of seracs and its front is vertical. Evidently, it is active and many bergs come from it yearly. I should say that its front edge rose 30 to 60 feet above the level of the sea, but we did not approach near enough to it for a good estimate. At its northern edge beside the mainland back of Cape Seddon the valley looks as if it might give a course of descent from the ice cap. Several nunataks rise thru the glacier.

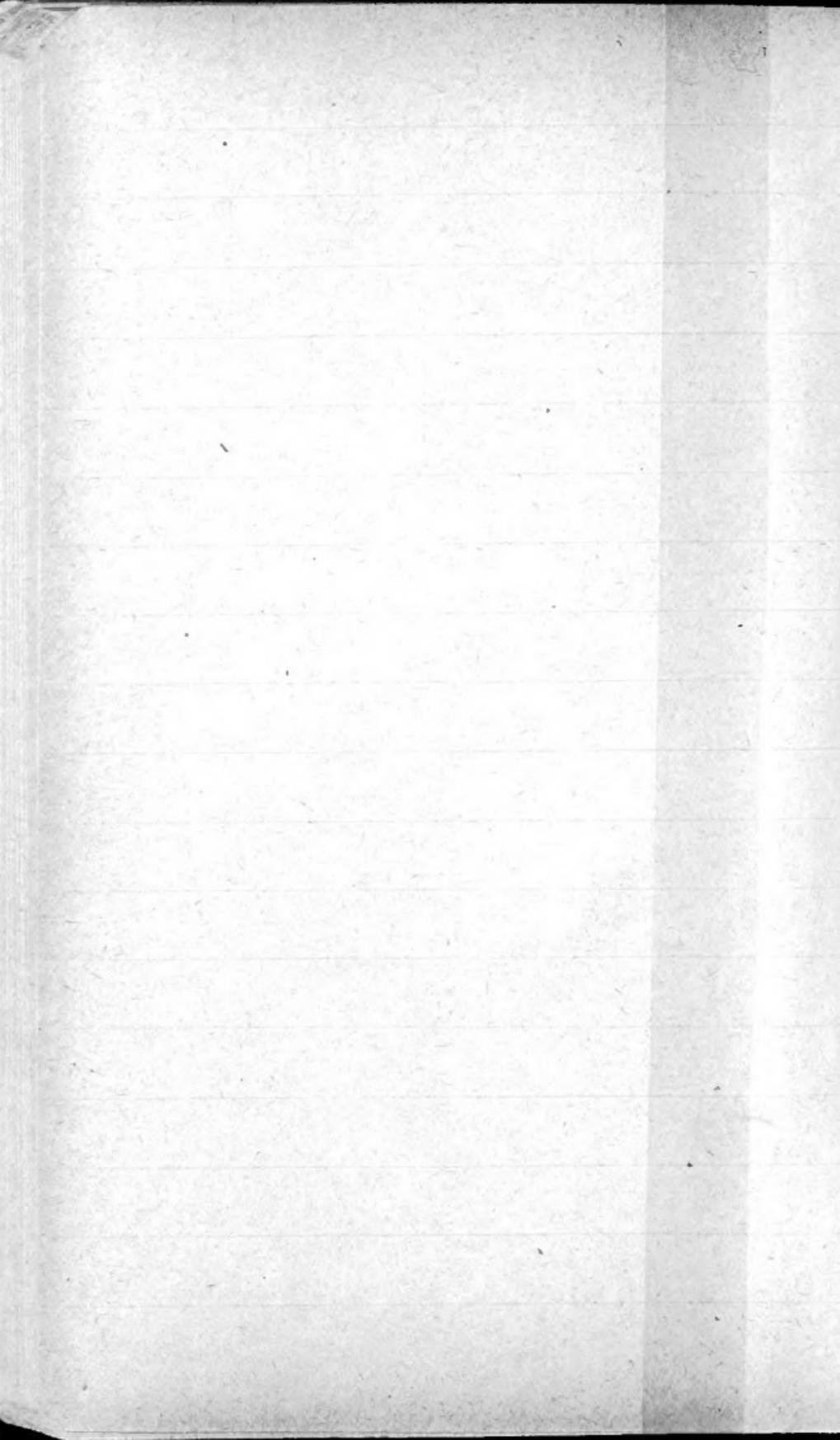


Wilcox Head (Cape Holm) is a mass of reddish feldspathic gneiss with many streaks of black hornblende gneiss in it.

Devils Thumb is a columnar basaltic mass like the Matto Tepic capping an island whose sides slope down at 25° - 35° from the base of the tower. As we approached and faded lost it behind Wilcox Head, it seemed to me that I saw more than half way around it, but even so I could not make out the snow covered ridge that backs it according to the Arc-
bic Pilot, confirmed by Lange Rock, who went to it this spring on his way back to North Star Bay.



"Bjornesborg" is on the south side of a small, not very high island of gneiss. Built on a bench which was so deeply covered with snow at the time of my visit that I could not tell its nature, whether a raised beach or not. It was built by the Royal Danish Trading Co in 1905 as a refuge for travelers, i.e. Gov. Vinterberg and also Inspector Lindow spoke of it as having been "built by us".



Laundry 5 Aug 1917

4 collars
3 shirts
4 handkerchiefs
2 pairs stockings
1 set pajamas

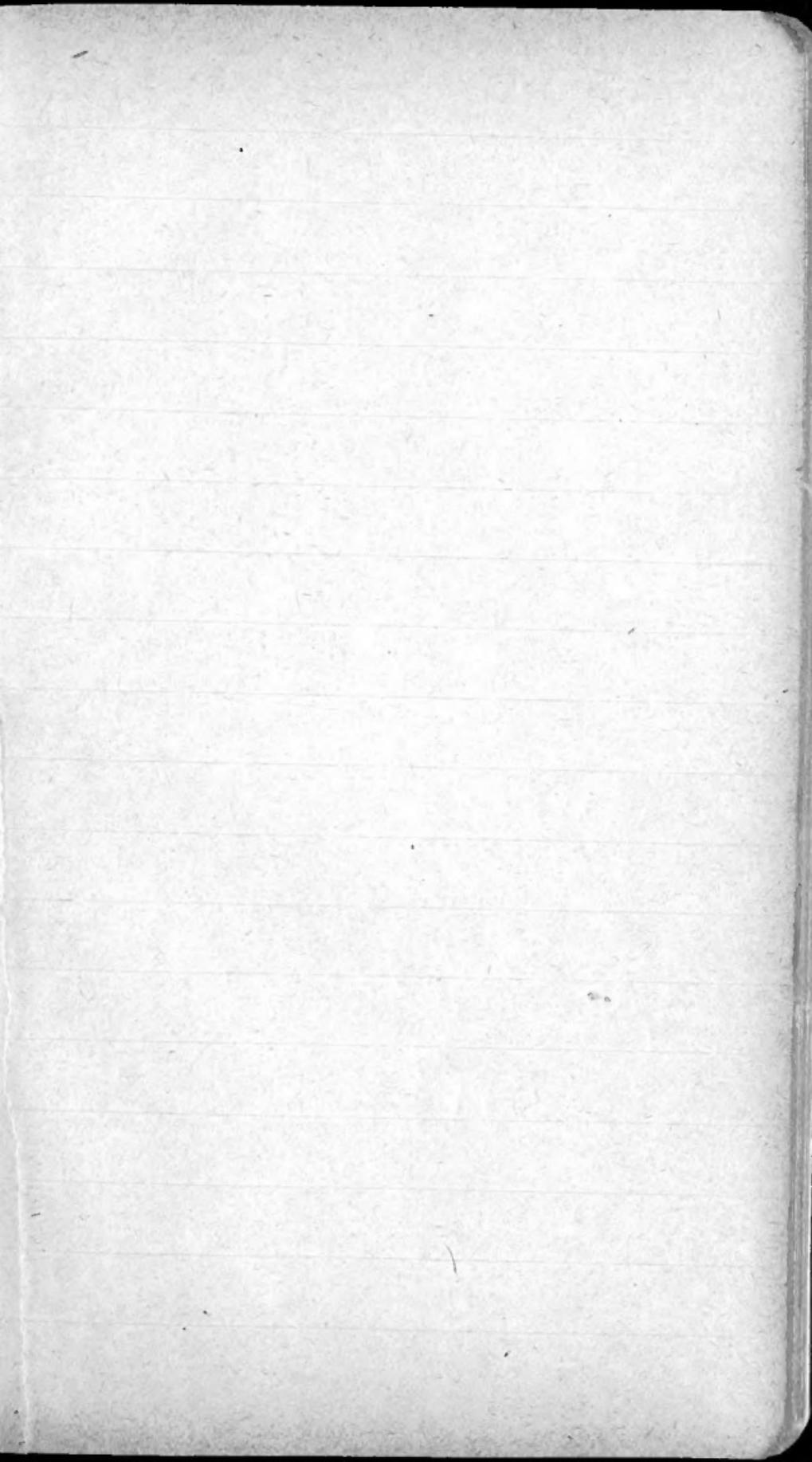
Laundry list 10 Aug 17

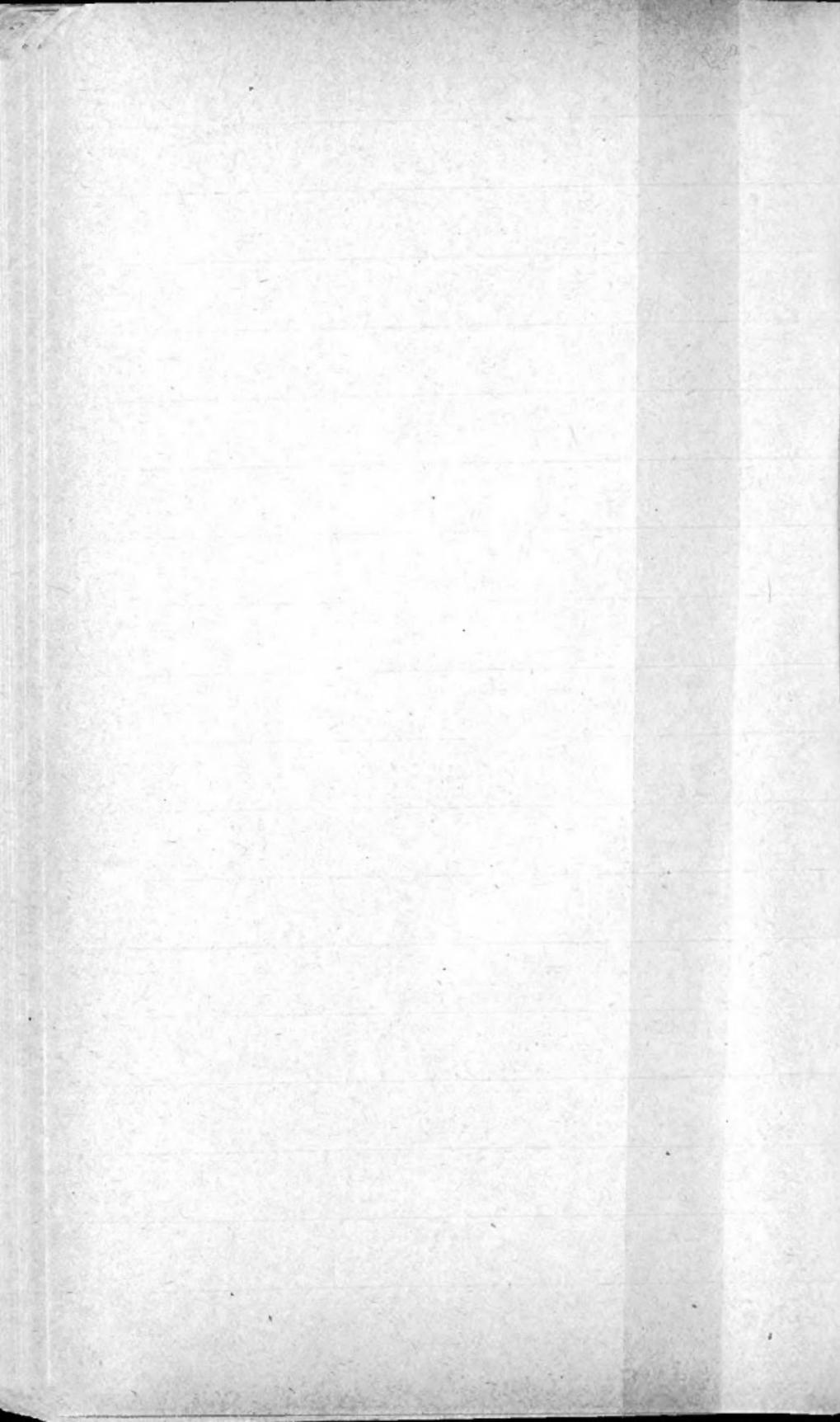
Hotel Victoria

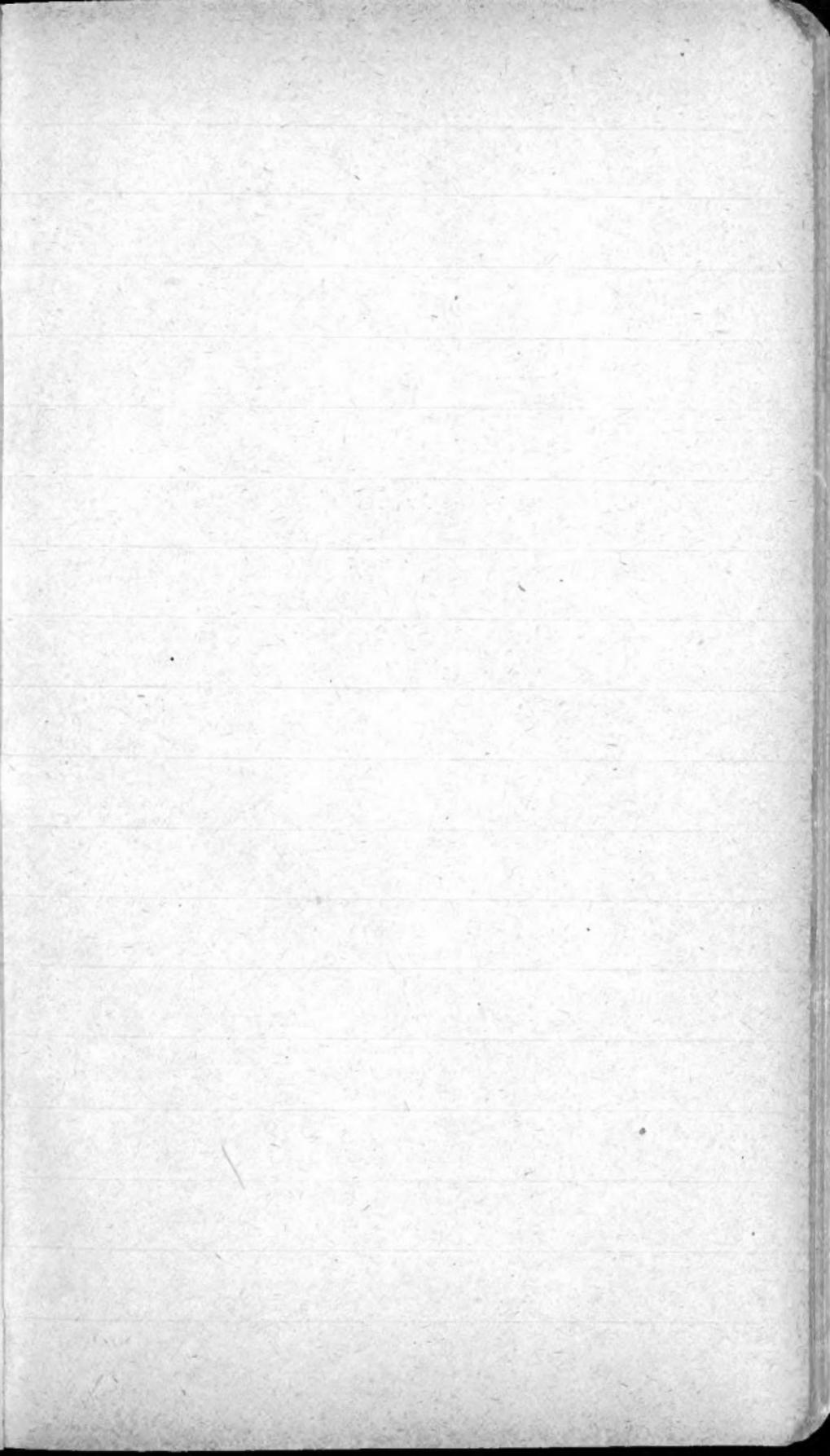
1 shirt

3 collars

1 pair drawers





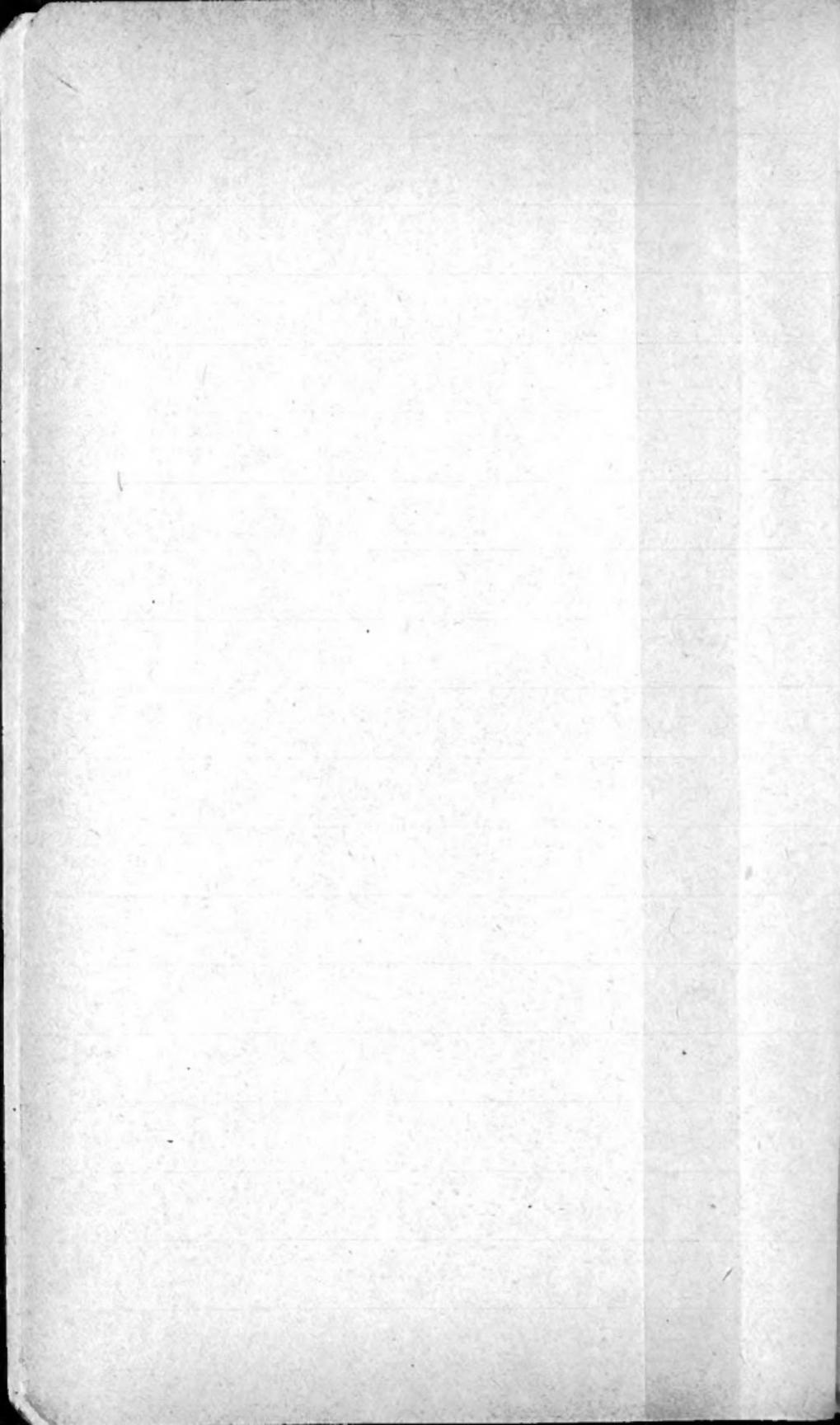


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20	June	chocolate	3.60	can. 75	4.35
22	"	boat men			.50
		hair trousers		6.70	
		" stockings		1.80	
		paper		1.15	
		envelopes		.25	
		cloth		.20	
23	"	cigars		7.00	
	"	fee on "Gotham"		1.00	
24	"	washing & mending		1.35	
		anorak		2.50	
25	"	fees to servants		2.00	
26		model of sledge		1.00	
		postage etc -	3.		
		Mac	.60		
		Cone	.20		
		self	1.45		
		Rason	45		5.70
28		bead collar			.80
		cloth & sewing			1.75
29		bead cuffs			.20
		boxes			2.68

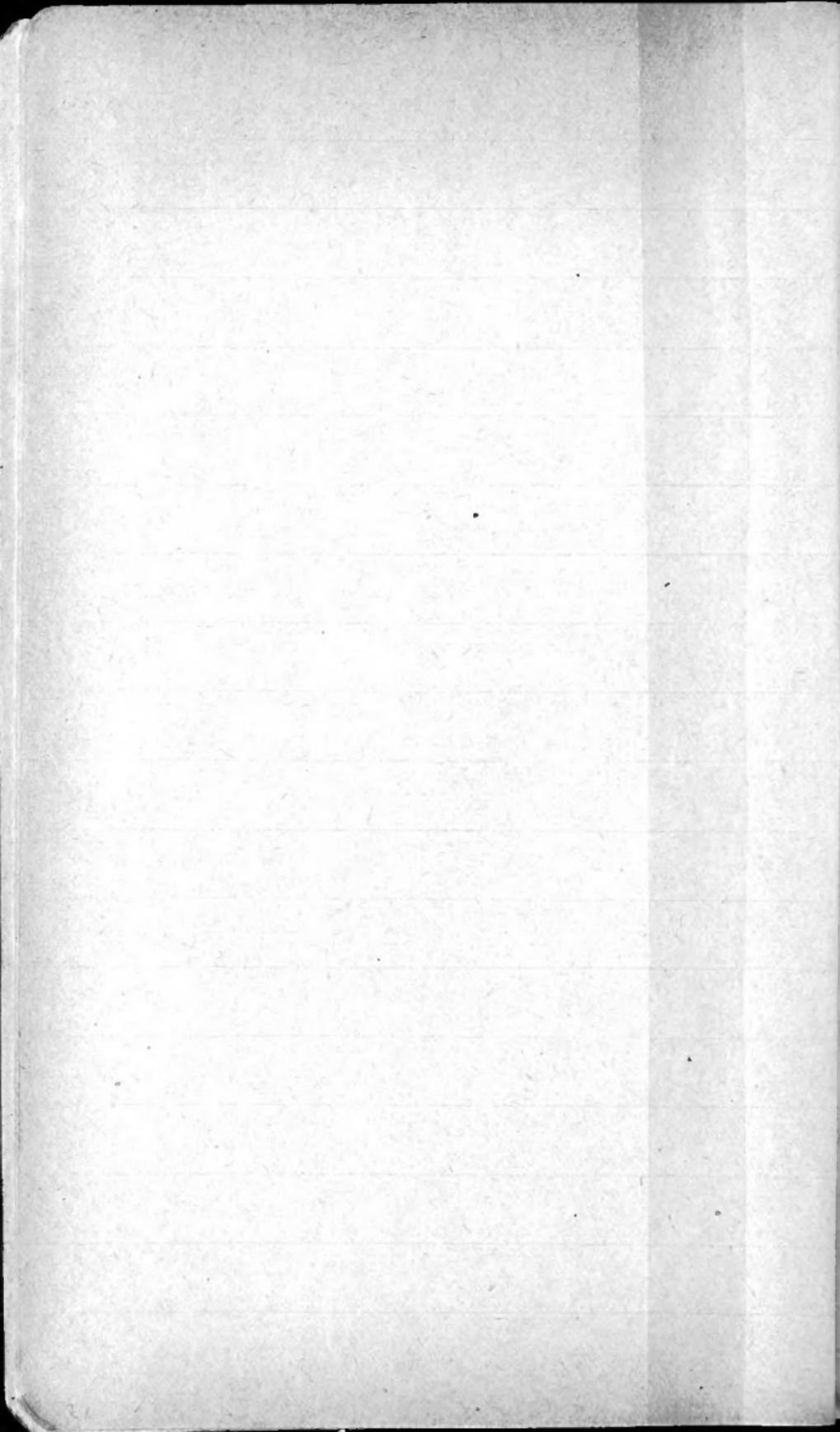
1917

9 June. Tuesday - First supposed to get away at 8 a.m. but we did not finish work in boat till 6 a.m. & then had to get some rest & something to eat & after that have Mr. Possell come over & inspect engine. Then 2 p.m. was set and Miss Lindor & I were taken on board with our traps; but repeated trials failed to start the engine and at 3 o'clock a message was sent for Mr. P. to come over again. This was going to take some time and Miss L went ashore but I staid on board and read "Freckles". Mr. P. came, discovered the cause of the trouble with the motor. Miss L came on board again and we finally got away at 5:30 p.m. Weather still overcast



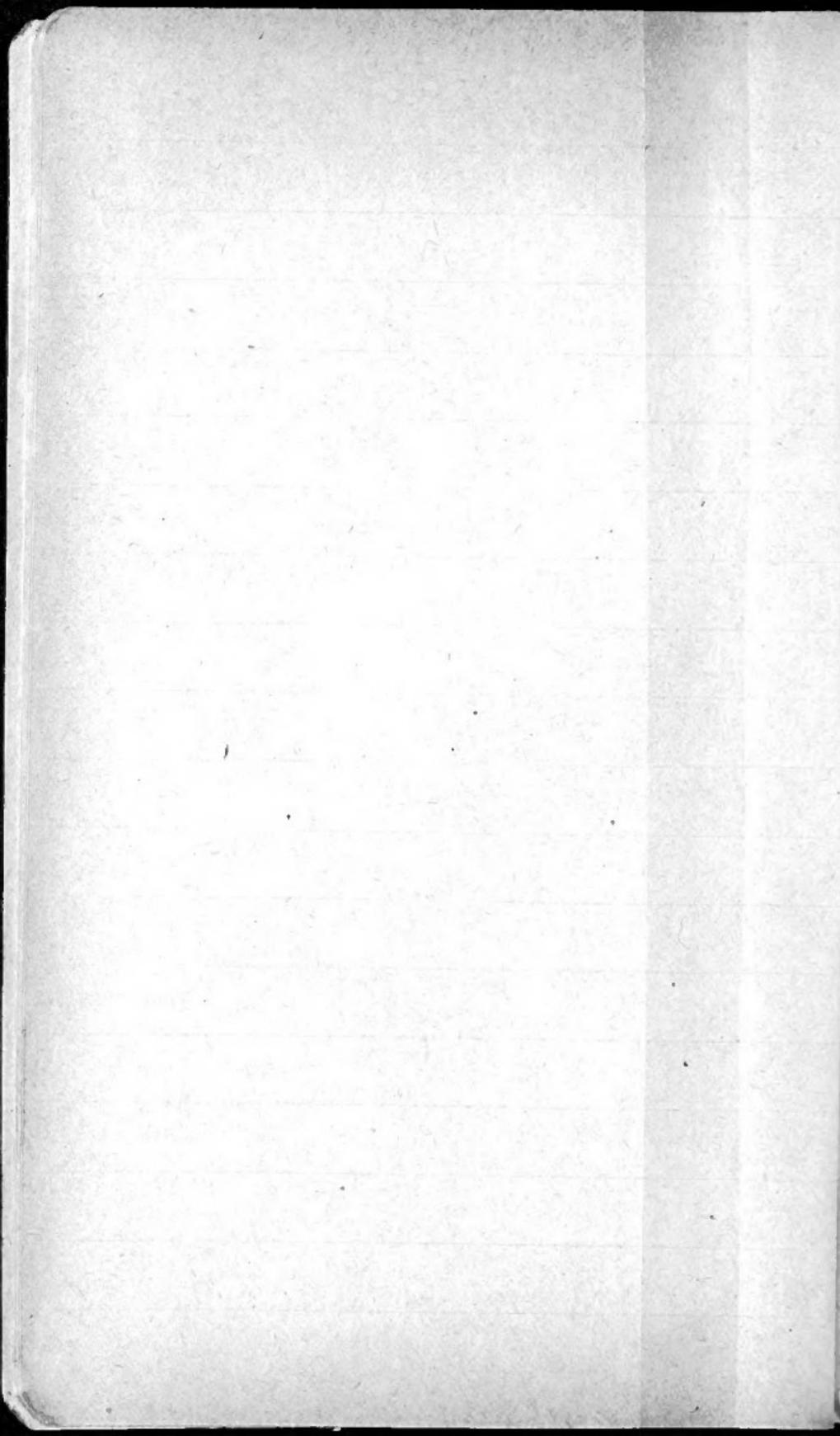
the assistant to the governor came
off and invited us to come on
shore for breakfast with him. We
accepted without undue elicity
and soon were comfortably en-
sconced in his quaint old house
with turf walls (built 1784±)

After a good breakfast on fried eels,
chopped ^{chopped} ~~agat~~ ^{agat} breast (à la Hamburg
steak) &c we started out to pay
our "duty" calls. Met Governor
Andersen coming to us and
went back with him to his home.
Then went to store, where meeting
Dr Borcherse. After this we
five went across the land
to the heights ~~at~~ looking
down upon the Icefjord, which



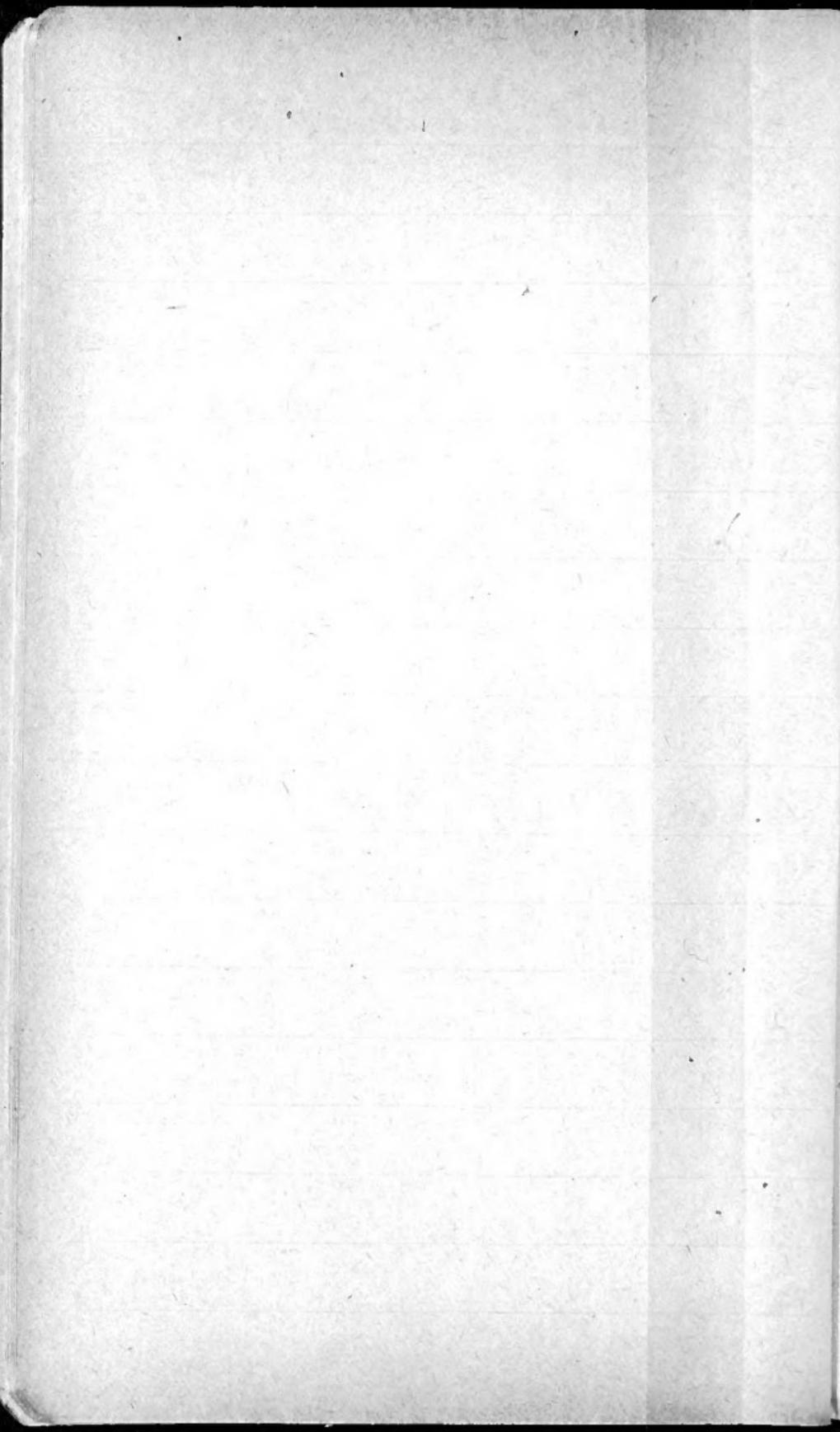
was jammed with ferns big
and little, looking wholly
impassable. Could not see
the glacier from our point,
distance 16 miles. Very wet
walking.

On return visited hospital
with the doctor and then way
to his house, where we had
coffee & cake. Pleasant wife
longer than his own small self.
She talks no English & he almost
none. Their living and dining room
windows command a pretty view
of Discos Sound. The hospital has an
operating room, two rooms for ordinary
patients and one for gonorrhœal
cases. A child with nephritis and a



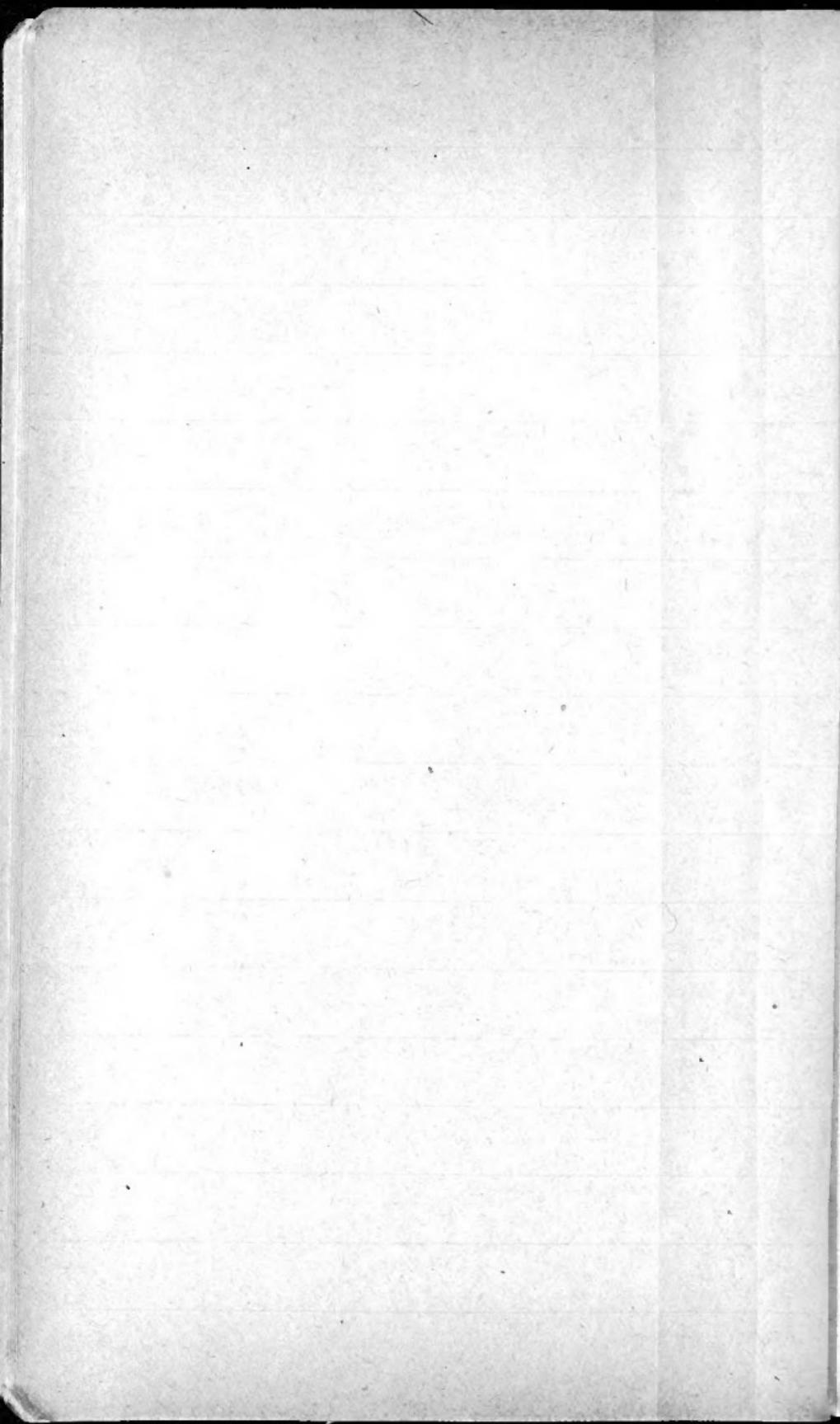
woman who was recovering from an operation for cancer of the breast were the only patients. From the doctor's house we went to call upon Pastor Ostermann, an agreeable man who speaks some English. His wife and three children are visiting at Ritterbank. We had dinner at the governor's at 2:30. Miss L., Mrs. Ostermann and Knudsen and I being the guests. Dr. Borhansen and his wife and the superintendent & head nurse of the hospital (a greenland woman) came over to bid us good bye.

At just 4 p.m. we got under way in the rain, the storm having begun a half hour or so before. Rather disagreeable, but worse to



to follow. At 7.30 the motor stopped for lack of kerosene. Carl Thygesen, the "captain" and engineer, having failed for some reason to lay in a sufficient supply before leaving Godhavn. Sail was hoisted and we proceeded under pressure from a strong S.W. wind. The rain began to be mingled with snow and the wind to increase in vigor. It was cold and disagreeable on the boat. We had had a fire built in the cabin stove soon after leaving Jakobshavn, but we could not keep that replenished in the storm.

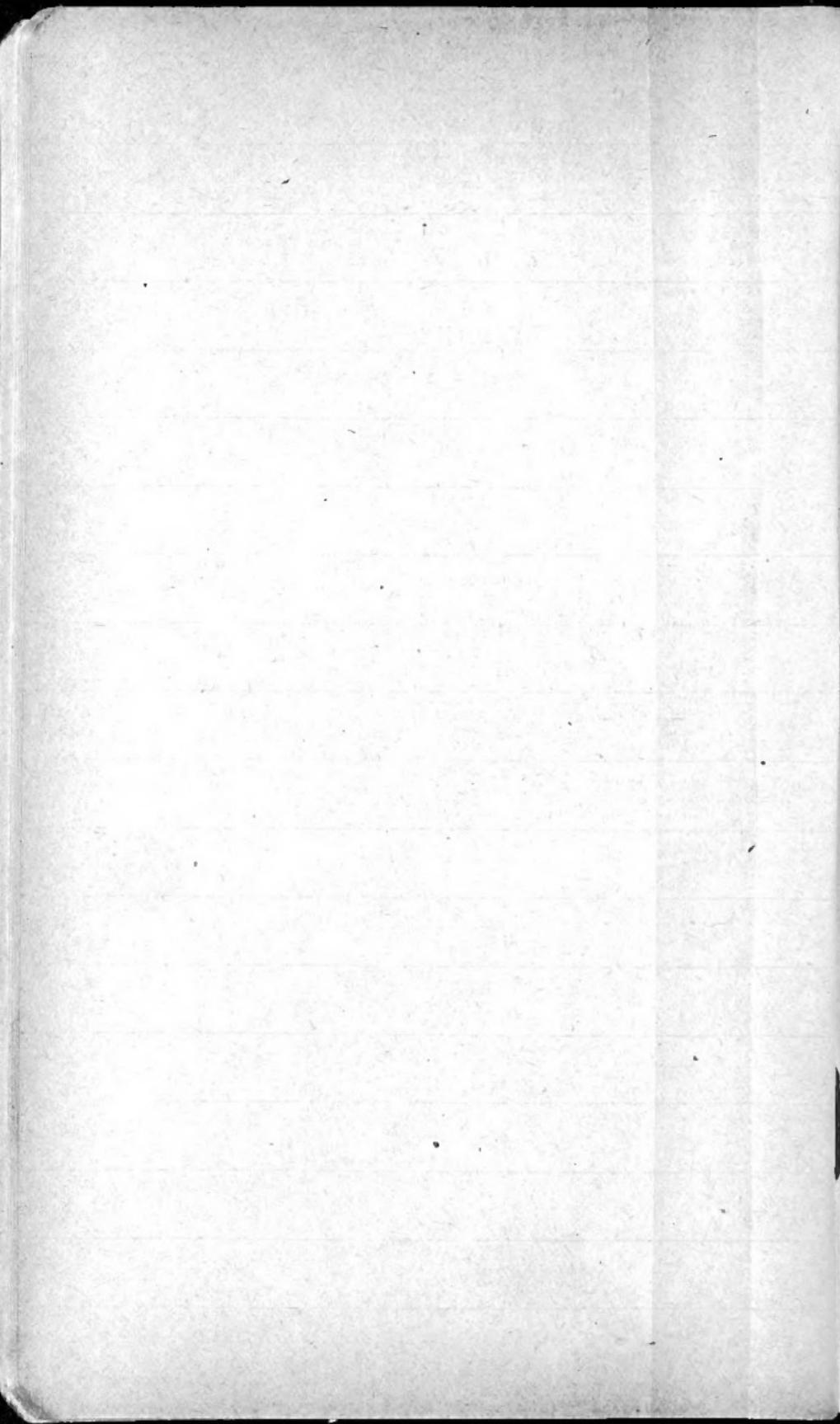
The boat was managed very well and at 11.30 p.m. we cast



anchored Ritenberk a few yards astern of the "Godthaab". Two anchors failed to hold the "Leif.", so strong was the wind by this time, and a line was passed us from the ship. Miss L. and I were taken over to the "Godthaab" and passed the rest of the night in comfort, her brother the inspector being on the ship.

Coming into the harbor Carl spied ^{one of} the lines moving the "Godthaab" to the shore just in time to avoid what would have been a serious accident, had we kept on our course.

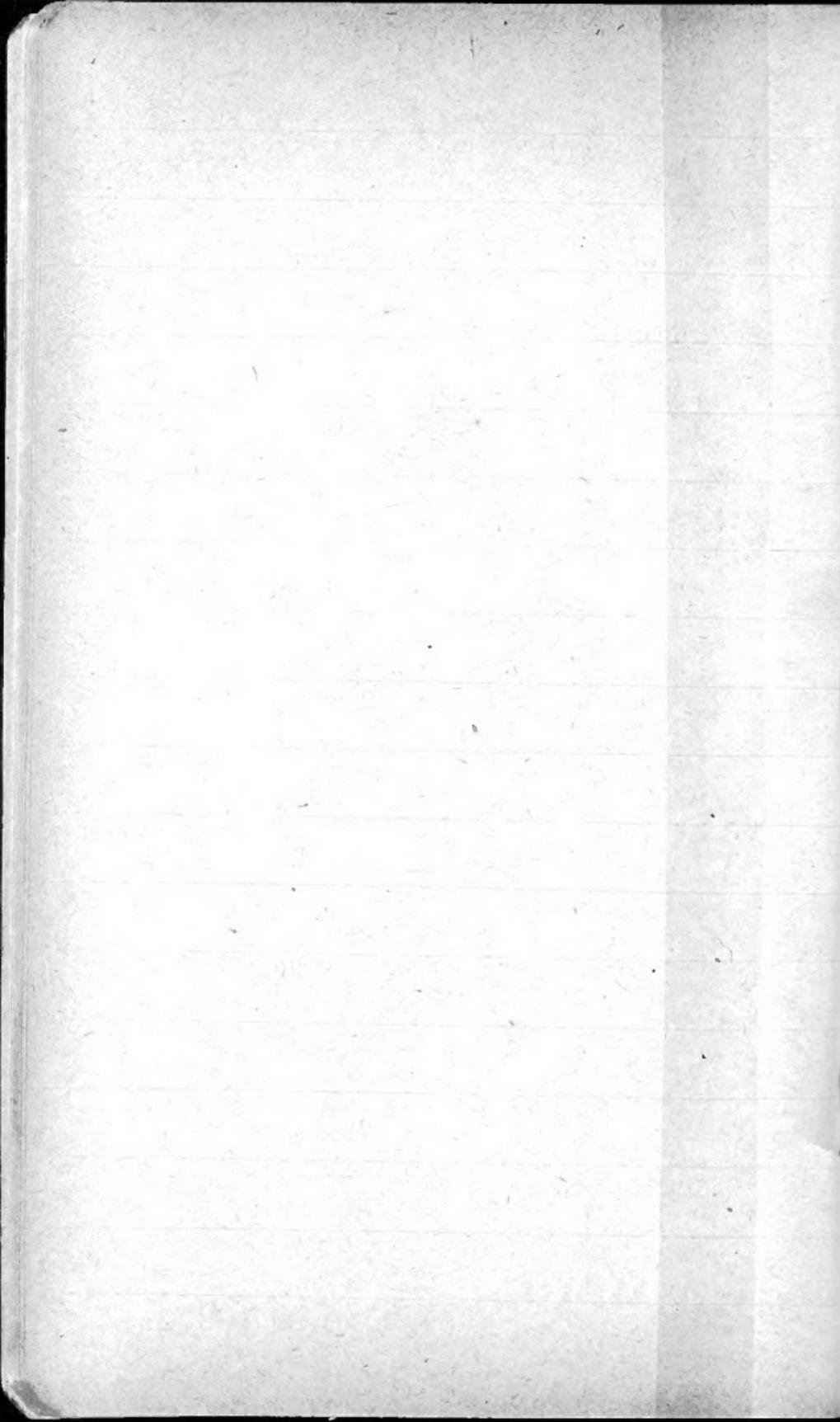
21 June, Thursday The storm



wore itself out during the night
but the skies were overcast and
the air was raw till after noon.

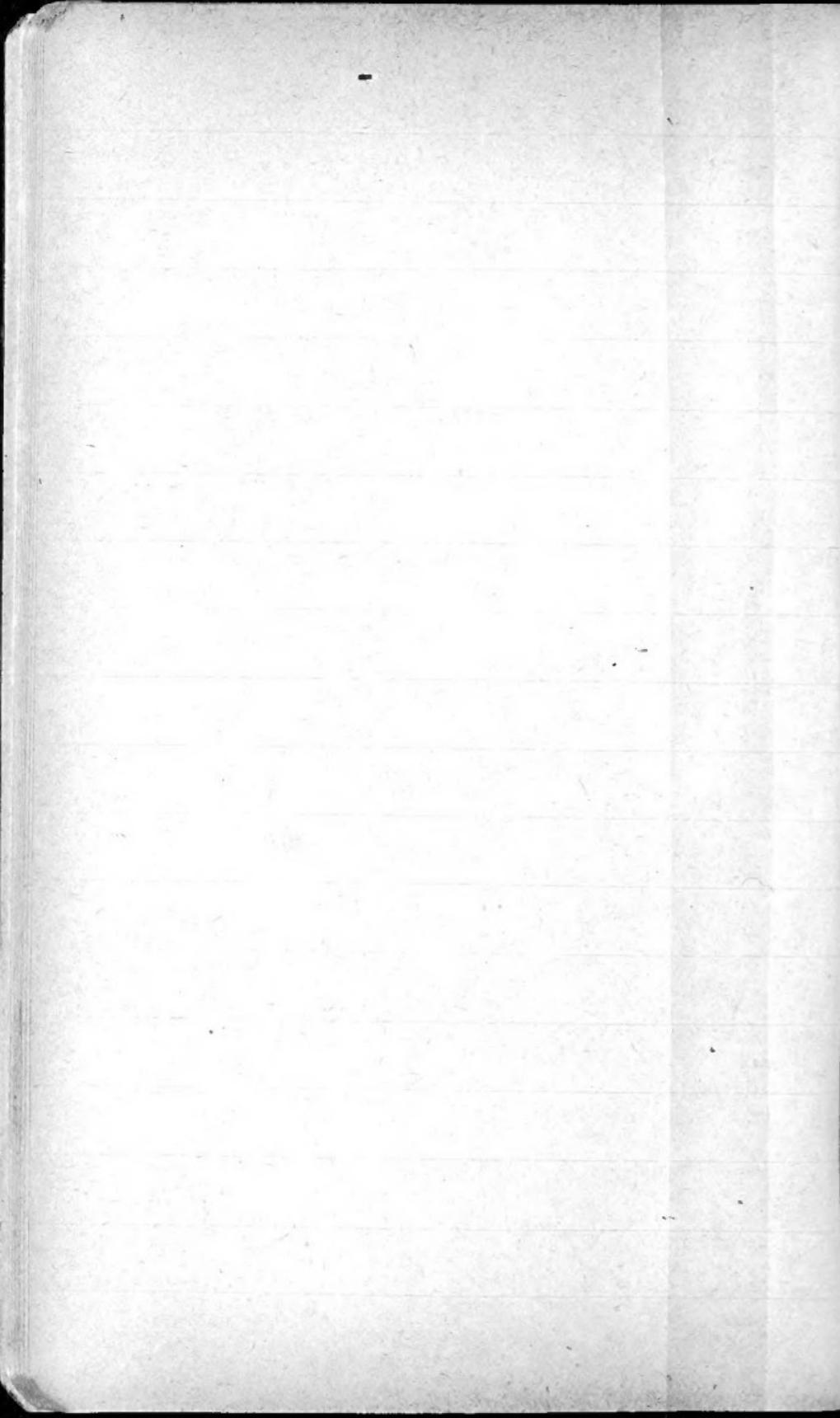
Bistrup, acting-governor, was
on board in the morning and I
called on him about noon.

"Podthaab" is going now to Egedes-
minde, thence to Umanak (the
coal mine near there at least) thence
to Jakobshavn &c and I have
decided to go with her as far
as Jakobshavn, in order to save
perhaps a fortnight in getting my
mail. We should be in Umanak
Sunday or Monday and reach
Jakobshavn by Thursday or Friday
of next week. Thence I can go
to Egedesminde by the motor



boat of Dr Borcherzen or the In-
spector, sure to catch the "Hans
Eyde" from there. The captain
of the "Godthaab" tells me that I
am not likely to get to Denmark on
the "Hans Eyde", because the Germans
are sure to stop the vessel before she
gets to Copenhagen and take off
any Americans found on board.
Also that if I do get to Denmark, I
cannot take a Danish ship home
on acct of being an American. The
Danish ships in advance of sailing
are obliged to furnish both Ger-
mans and English with full lists
of all persons on board giving the
nationality of each.

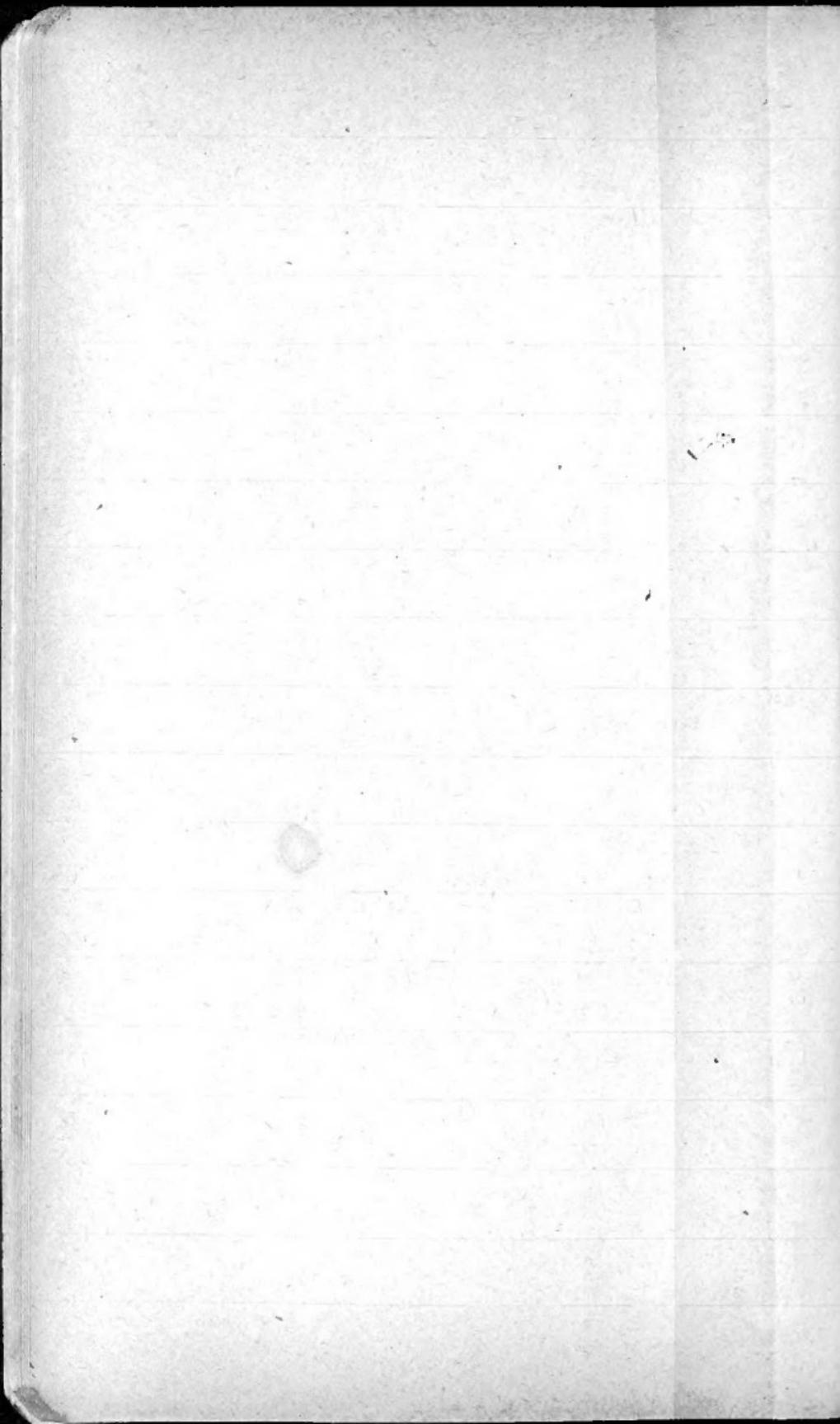
I guess that I shall have to



wait at Godhavn for the "Danmark" or our new relief ship, af-
ter all!

Under way about 2.30 p.m. Shiny
breeze fr. sw outside & still overcast
but wind moderated & skies
cleared before or by 6 o'clock - & the
evening is beautiful

27 June. Friday. Arr. Egedesminde
about 2.30 a.m. Beautiful clear
morning, with light northerly breeze.
These people seem odd enough.
The "Godthaab" is three weeks behind
schedule and her captain says
that he is awfully rushed for time,
but no move has been made yet
(8 a.m.) toward unloading her cargo.

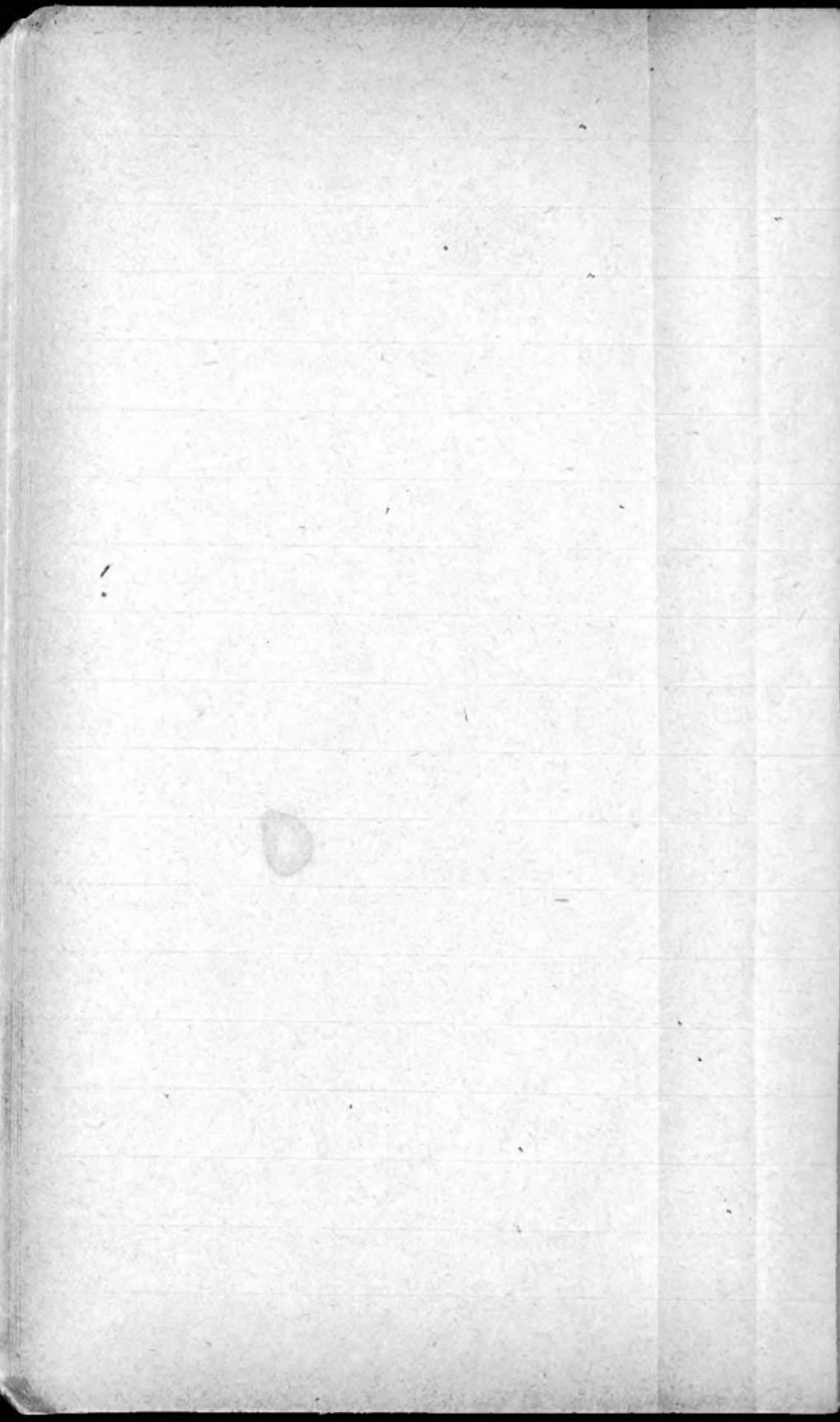


Hard to get the Greenlanders
to work, Governor tells me.

Such lack of energy is somewhat dis-
quieting to me, and my guess now is
that I shall stop off here at Egedesminde
in order to make perfectly sure of the
"Hans Egede" and to prepare the letters
that must go home by her, if I do not
go that way.

Osborn ✓ Sherwood ✓ Demerell ✓
Campton ✓ Berkley ✓ Regory
Babbitt ✓ ^{C.H.} Lancraft ✓ Raymond ✓
Ellinwood ✓ Rasmussen ✓ Macmillan ✓
Ekblaw ✓ Reeds ✓

Afternoon. Moved ashore to
stay at Bestyren Fauquier's house, and
in doing so got a ducking from
^{slipping} ~~the~~ supporting the
bottom of the landing stairs
as I stepped onto them. Came in
up to my waist, but it was low tide.



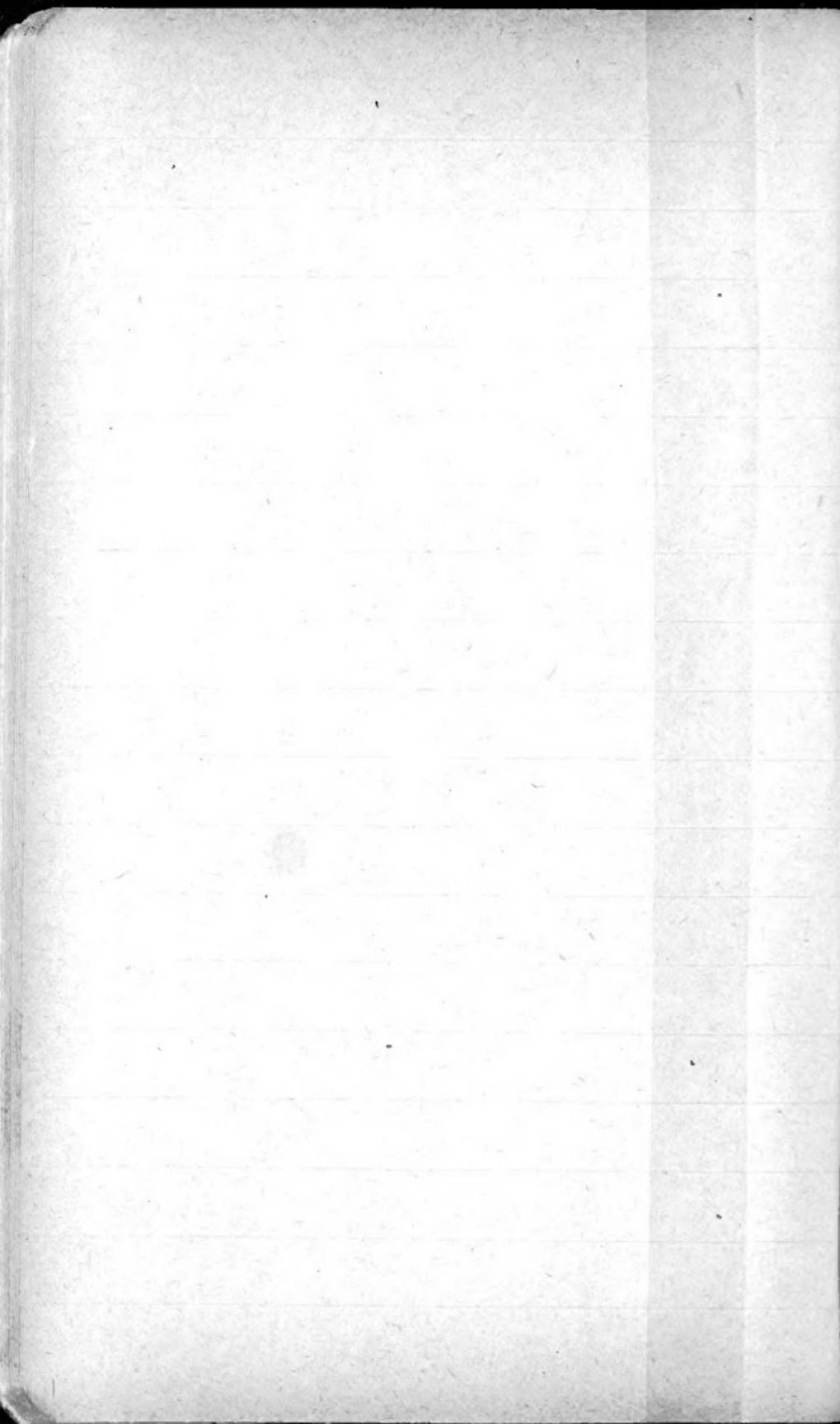
and I or the stairs touched bottom then -
disagreeable enough, especially since
I already have a cold - the first that I
have had in three years or more,
probably got a germ from the captain
who has the influenza and I was
tired and a little wet from the motor
boat trip + walk at Jacobshavn -.

Mrs Fenner fitted me out with some
of her husband's clothing and I shall
be all right. Clear all day -

Mrs. F. is sister to Mrs Vinterberg.
Has four small sons 9-3 yrs -

23 June, Saturday. B or with scattering
light clouds. N 1. Temp 10 a + 3° R.

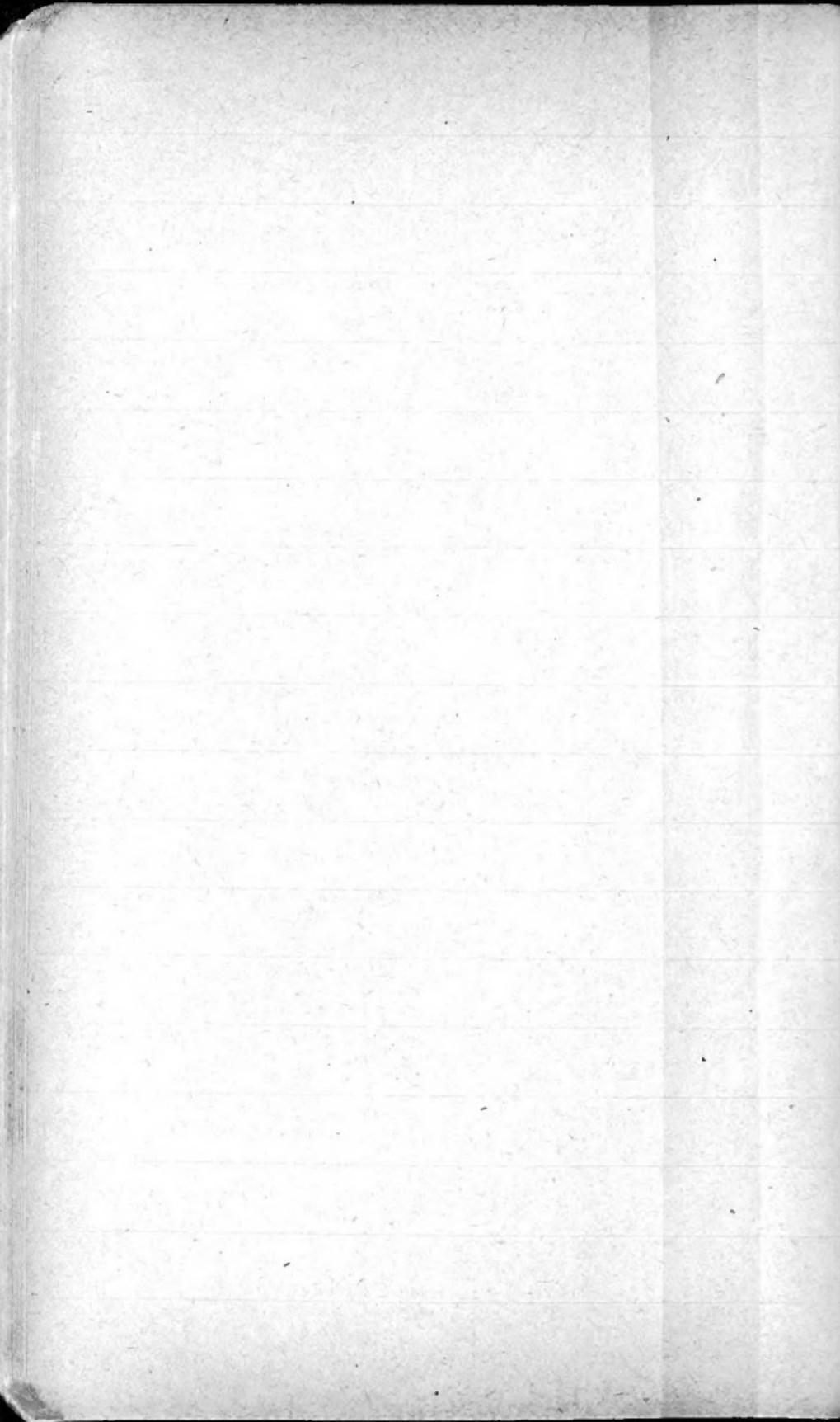
Biebel
Called on Dr. Biebel + wife last even-
ing. Pleasant young couple who came



out last summer - Speak a little English
I do not feel any better today than yes-
terday & I think that shore will be a better
place than ship for me. Coll is going down
into lungs, I fear. Got some fictional
medicine from Dr. Bigel today.

Wrote letters, read & visited. Went
out to "Godthaab", signed my passage
paper, feed the table & room steward
and bade good bye - Captain Scourby
gave me an orange, first that I have
seen in nearly two years tasted good
though it really was a bit dry -

Dinner at Priest Ball's with
Dr & Mrs Bigel, Mr. Möller (assistant
here, who is now going to Pörer) and
the mate and chief engineer of the
"Godthaab". Very pleasant evening.

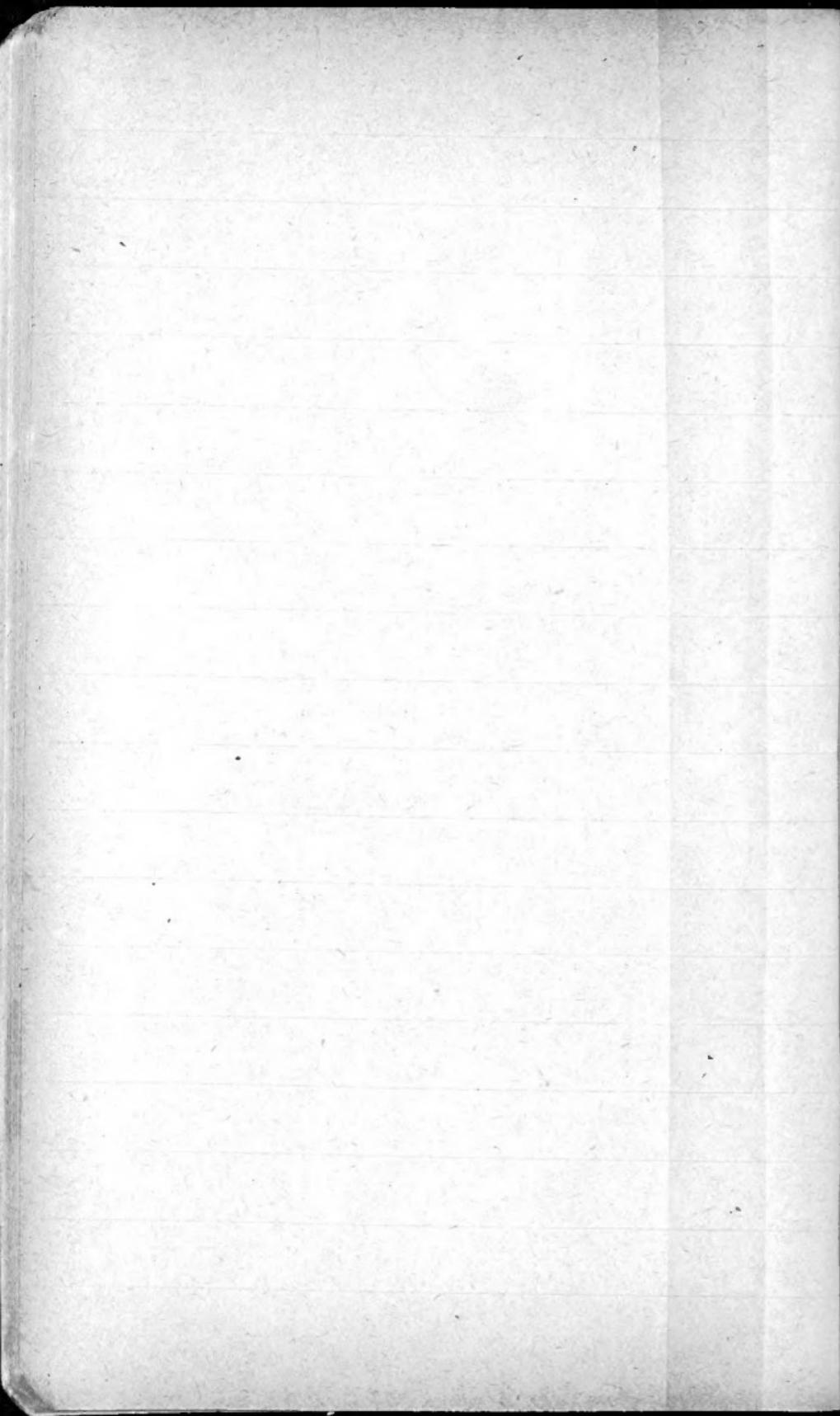


for the others and would have been for
me too if I could understand and
talk Danish. Mr. Balle and his
wife both speak English well, he
excellently. He is a cousin of
Knud Rasmussen, Miss Fletcher
and Mrs. Bertelsen and is brother
to Mrs. Mathiesen. Conversation
was largely about the war of course.

24 June Sunday B or nearly cloudless
N.W. 1 to 0 Temp 9a. 3° R. 12m 6.5°

Wrote to Gov. Vinterberg begging
him to make every reasonable effort
to get hold of Ekblaw and bring
him to Godhavn on the "Ceres".

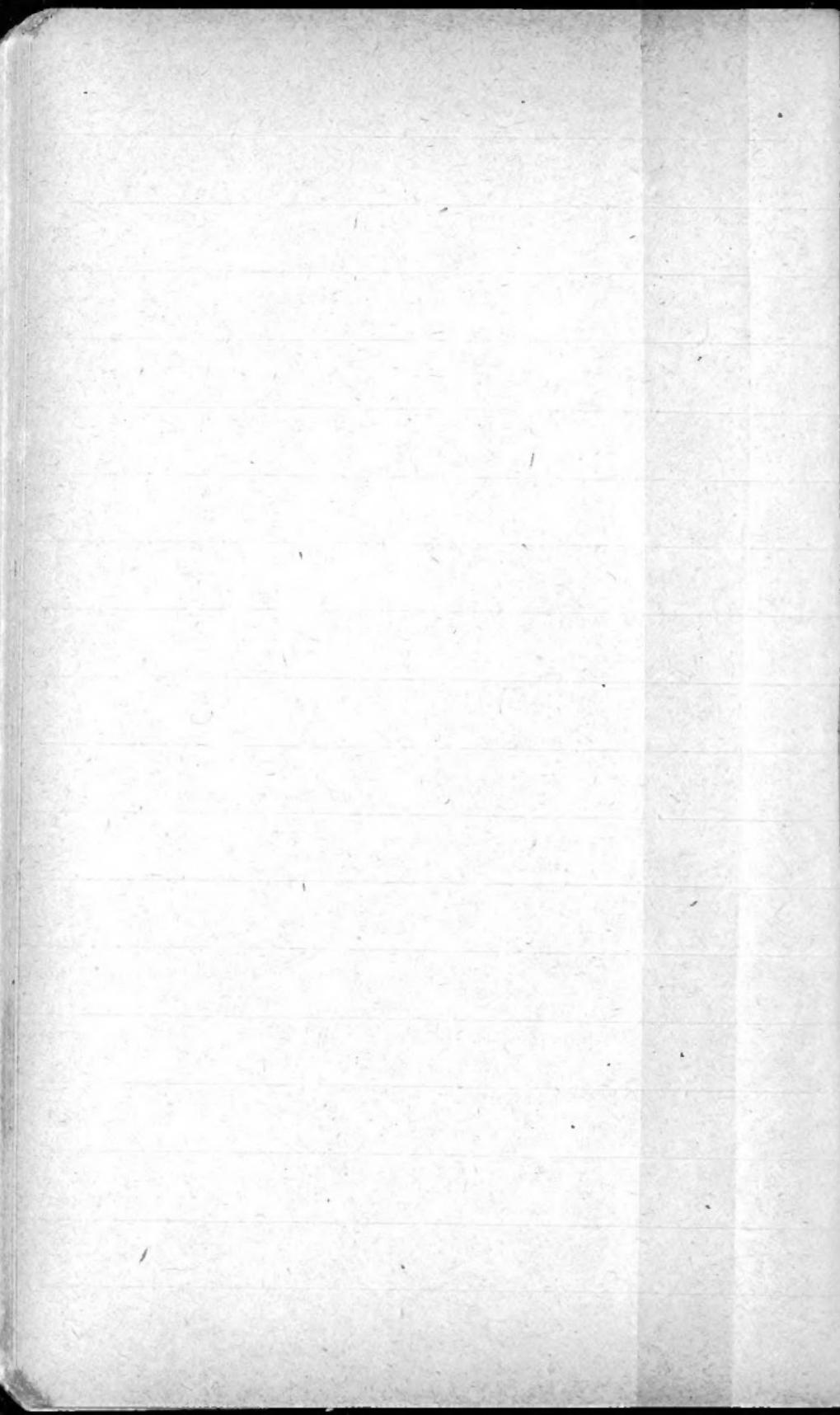
The "Godthaab" towed the "Nord
lyset" out to sea this morning



then she came back and soon after noon left for Umanak with the little schooner in tow.

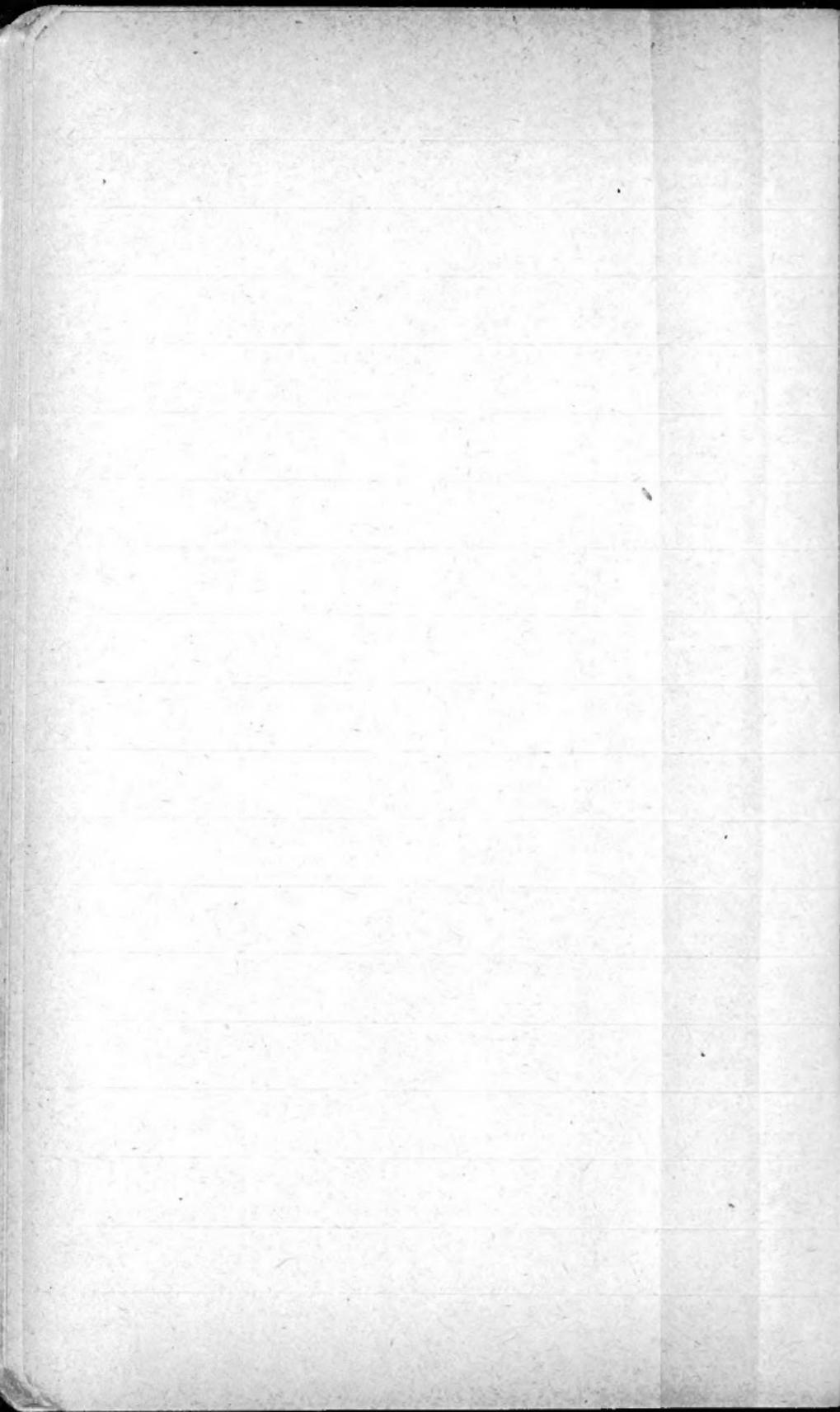
Called on Mr. Battle this afternoon.

25 June Monday. Moderate rain (which began to fall last evening) Calm (and still)
Wind 7 a. +4° 10 a 5° (7h 5° R
Blew at motor boat at 7:05 but no doctor, tho' he "postponed" our start to 7 o'clock to accommodate me.
Got away at 10:30. It developed that the engineer went to the doctor at about 7 o'clock and told him that the water was too bad to start then. Dr. sent the man to tell me that he would try to go about 10, but the order was not obeyed.
Uneventful and not wholly

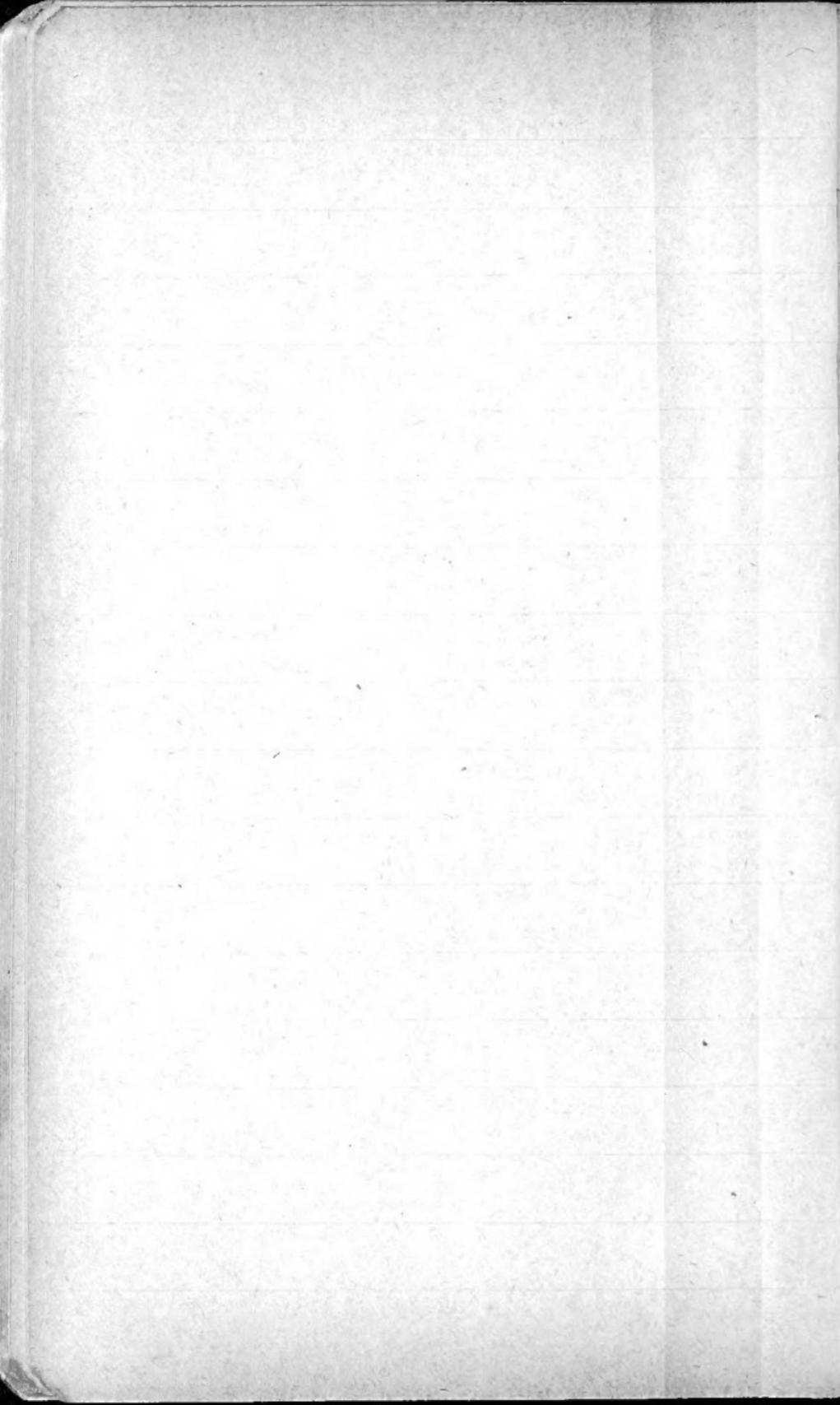


comfortable trip across the sound
of about 35 sea miles to Godhavn.
Men picked up a log of driftwood
- lower part eight feet of a pine(?) tree
about 12" in diameter at the butt.
Had four Greenland girls as passengers.
Calm, except for a little
easterly breeze as we emerged
from the islands near Godhavn.
^{some snow}

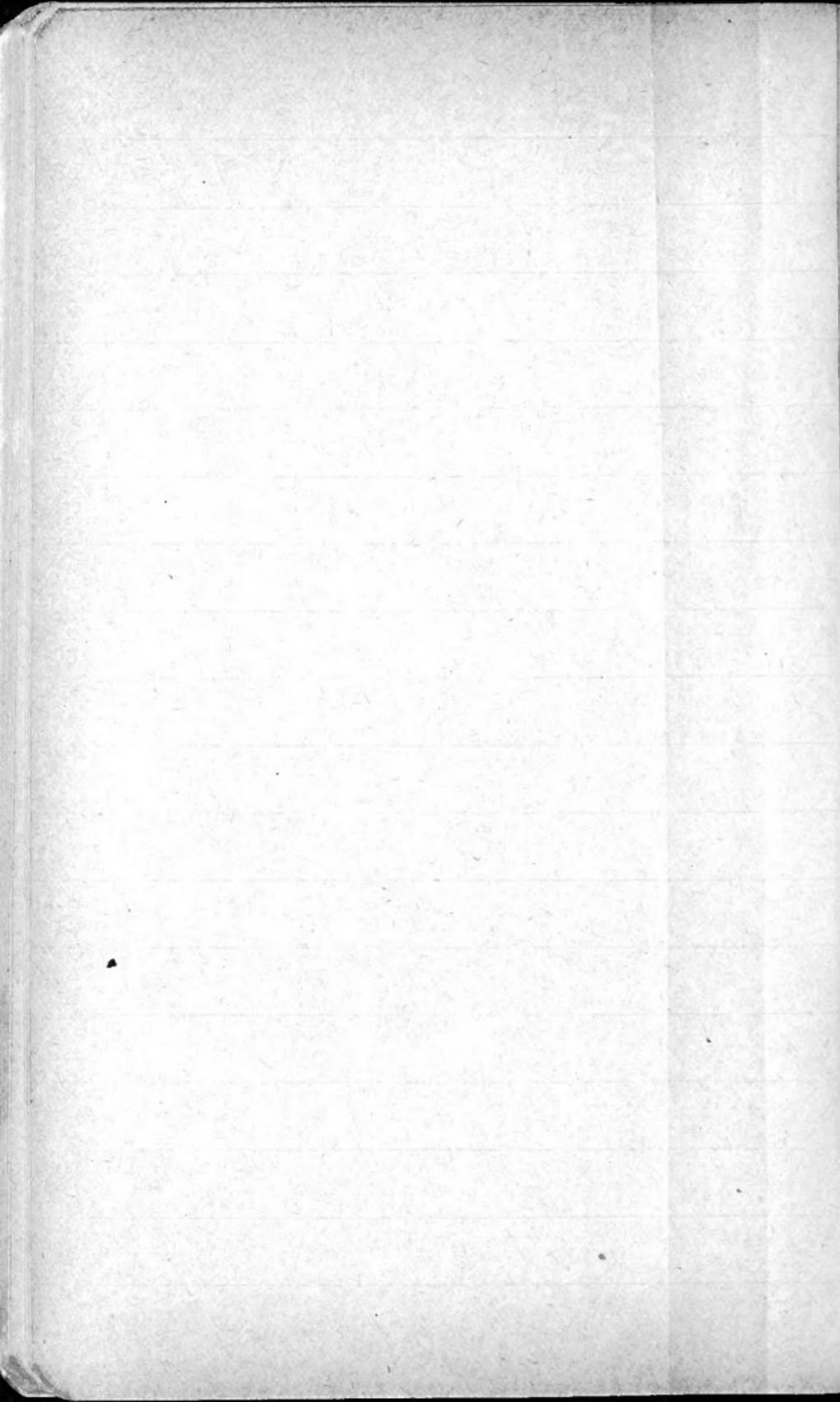
Reached Godhavn at cq 6:30
p.m. + had cordial welcome "home"
from Mr. Olsen. Much snow
has melted away from Godhavn
in past 6 days.



1 July - Sunday. Fine day with good breeze from E or ENE. Mr. + Miss Findon and I got away from Godham, ^{in "Leif"} at 10.45 a.m. Set main-sail and jib as soon as we were clear of the island; steadyng the boat though perhaps not increasing our rate. Between Crown Prince and Dog Islands the motor stopped. After an hour or more of work without discovering the cause of the difficulty the engine started up again. Arrived Egedesminde ca 6.30 p.m. and found "Ceres" there, she having gotten in yesterday. Boat came over to us from her with First Mate Balle, brother to Probst Balle here,



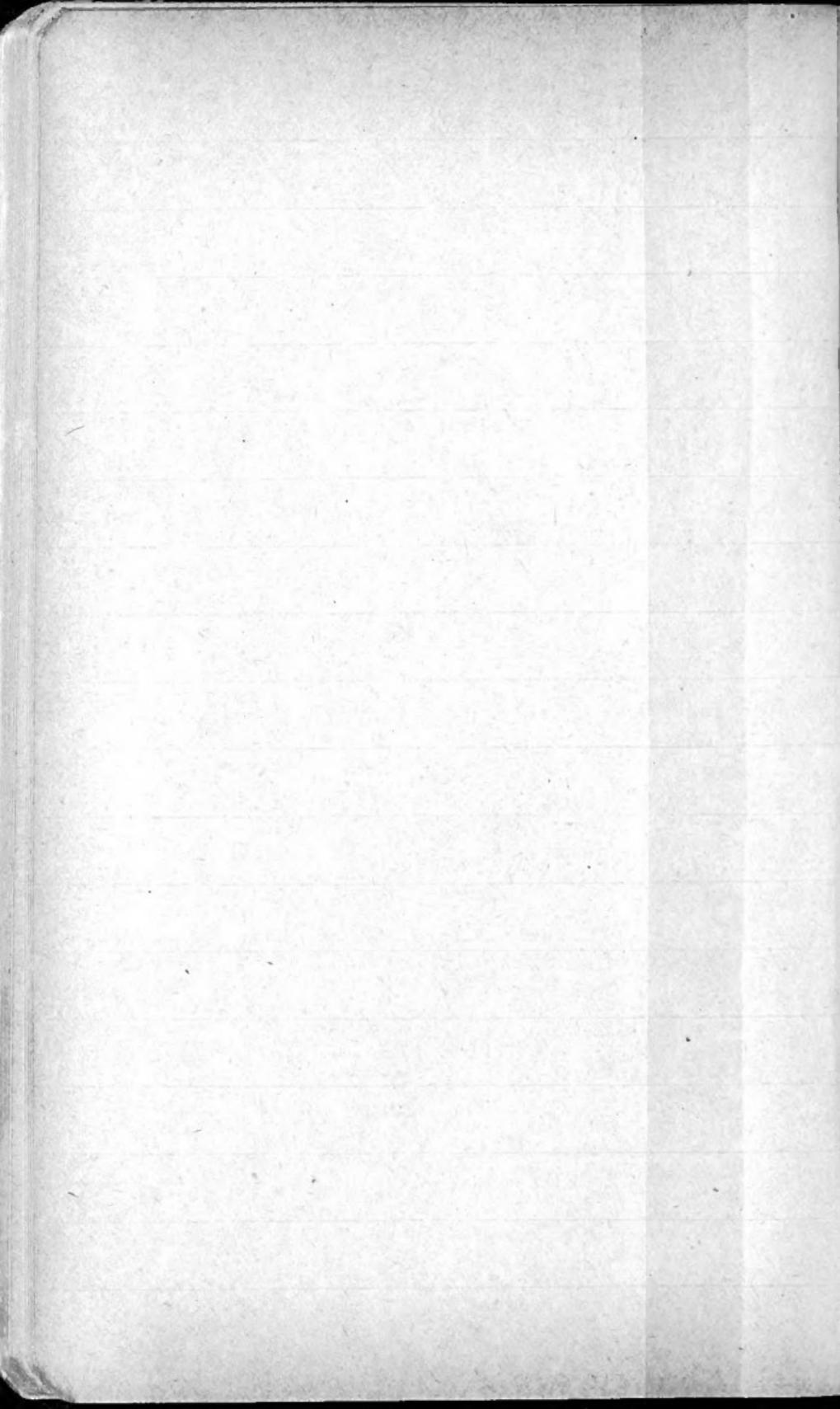
and an invitation to come on board
the bark. Went over and found
all the Egedesminde Danes on board.
Had coffee & cakes. Several mem-
bers of the crew had dressed up in
Neptunic costumes and they
went through with a farce which
caused much laughter to all who
understood the language. Two
men were "initiated" to the Arctic,
this being the first time they had
crossed the circle. Shaved with
slush for lather, applied with
a lamb brush. Tryed up by the
feet and sounsed in a tub of water,
head first. Both took everything
in good part. By request I made
a Martinique for the cabin - Mr
& Mrs Fencker gave me a cordial welcome.



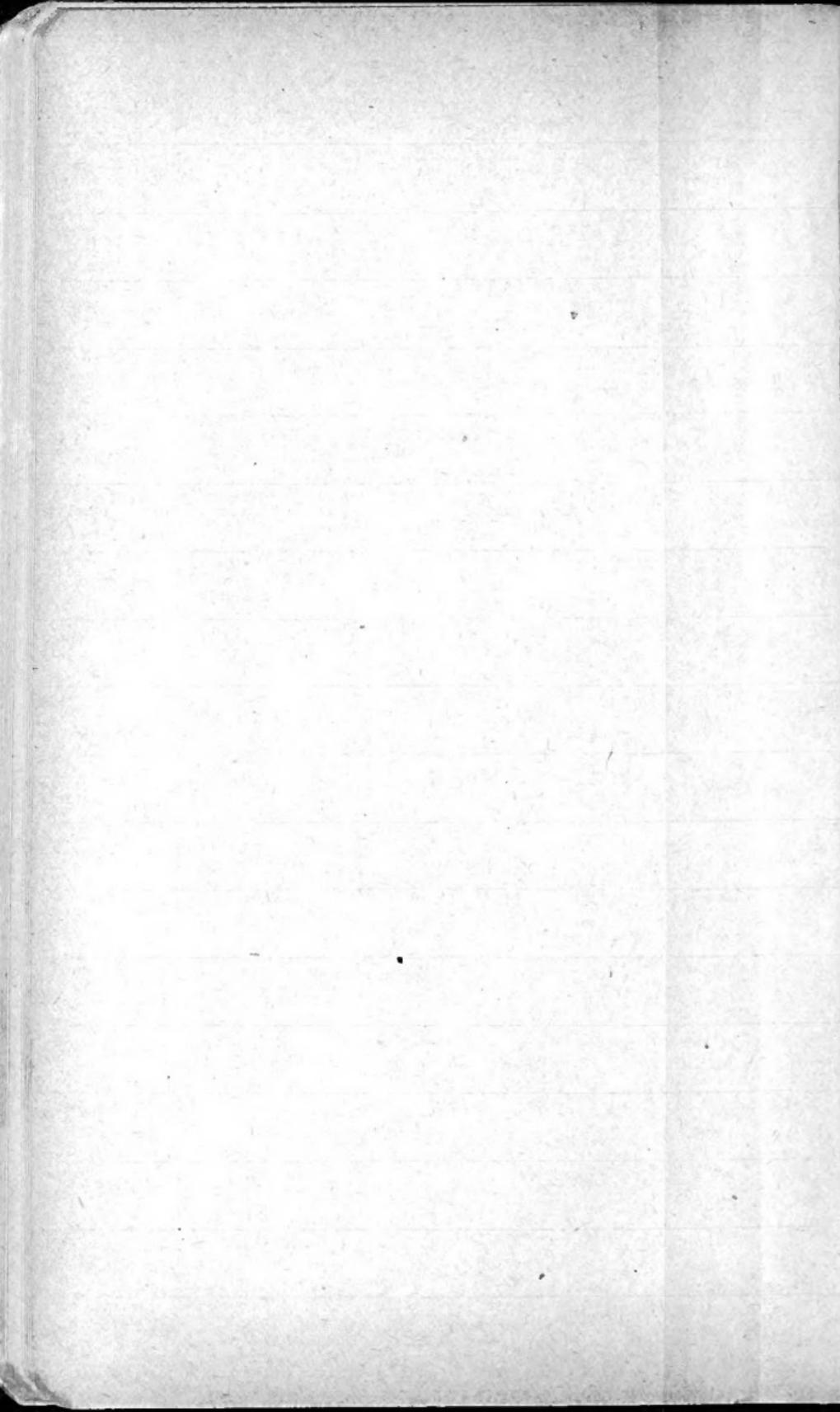
In the evening ca 10.30 Mr & Mrs Hansen arrived by motor boat from Agto, the southernmost station in North Greenland, where he is factor. Dr. Hunt staid with them a month this spring and they like him. Hansen took the mail to Holstensborg and Hunt went with him. latter used kayak much of the way and Hansen says that he did it well and also drove dogs well.

The inspector and I share the north chamber at the Fenckers.

2 July, Monday. Another fine day most of day. Took good walk on the hills east of town



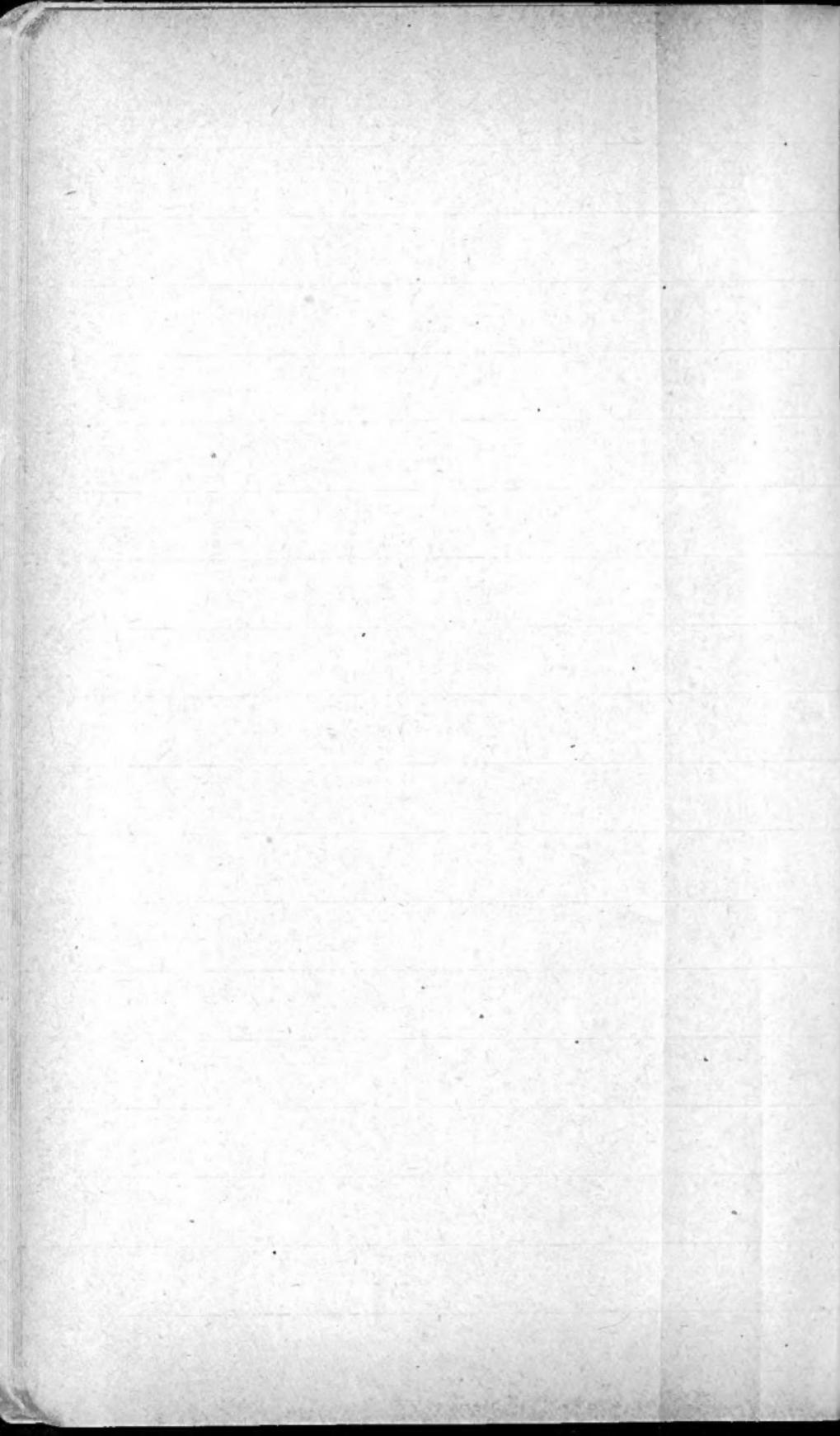
The little cemetery is in a depression or shallow valley in the upper part of the nearest hill. Soil is so shallow that the graves are mostly built up above the general level of the ground. Most of the graves are not marked, and the inscriptions have weathered off from most of the wooden crosses where they are marked. The grave of one governor is marked with an iron cross, of another with a substantial granite headstone, and of an infant child of the Bull's, 1915, with a neat small granite headstone. The whole place is desolate enough, like all the cemeteries that I have seen up here.



Wind veered to S.W. in latter part of afternoon and fog came in in the evening. Apparently thick outside.

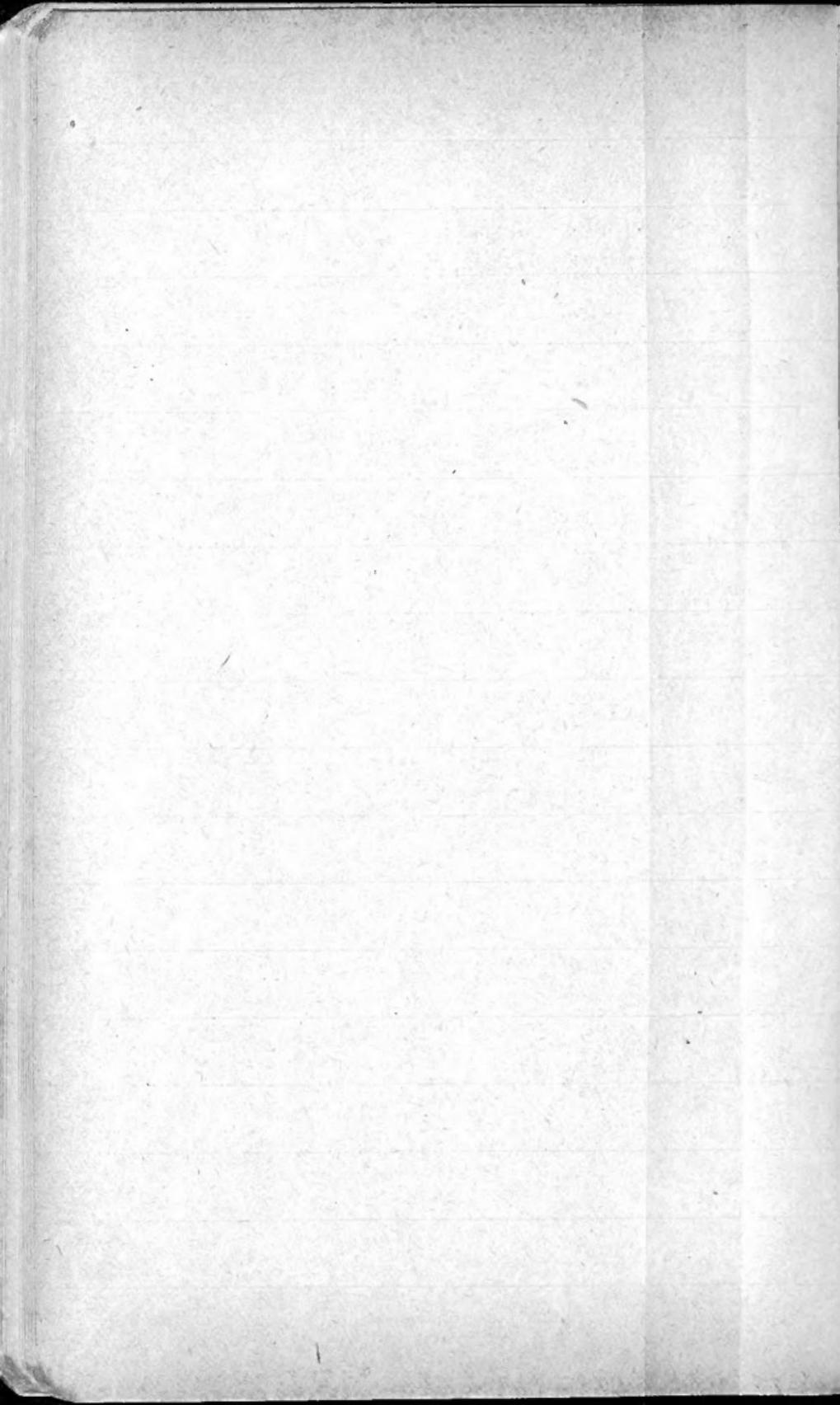
3 July - Tuesday - The fine weather continues. The threat of last night did not amount to much and this morning the fog is low and distant. A tongue of it stretches far into Disko Sound. Very light northerly or N.E. wind. Took two mile walk on the hills.

While we were at dinner this evening we heard the cry of "Umik suit". The Greenlanders had seen the smoke of a steamer and at ca 7.15 the "Hans Egede" came - 5



anchor in the harbor. She looks good to me all right, as well as to the Danes. About the same time Dr. Borcherssen arrived from Jakabshavn in his motor boat and during the evening I got my desired mail from Umanak. Letters from Osborn, Sherwood, Babbitts, Ellinwood, Raymond, Ferguson, Streeters. No bad family news.

Captain Thorsen tells me that Dr. Hunt reached Copenhagen all right on 1 June & probably went to Nj. via Bergen. The Danish boats do not take foreign passengers to Nj. Hunt sent his cablegram from Färö Is. on 27 May -



4 July Wednesday. B - scattered thin cld.s.
Temp 8 a. 5°. N.E. 2.

Good "summer" weather.

Nothing special has marked this
"glorious Fourth"

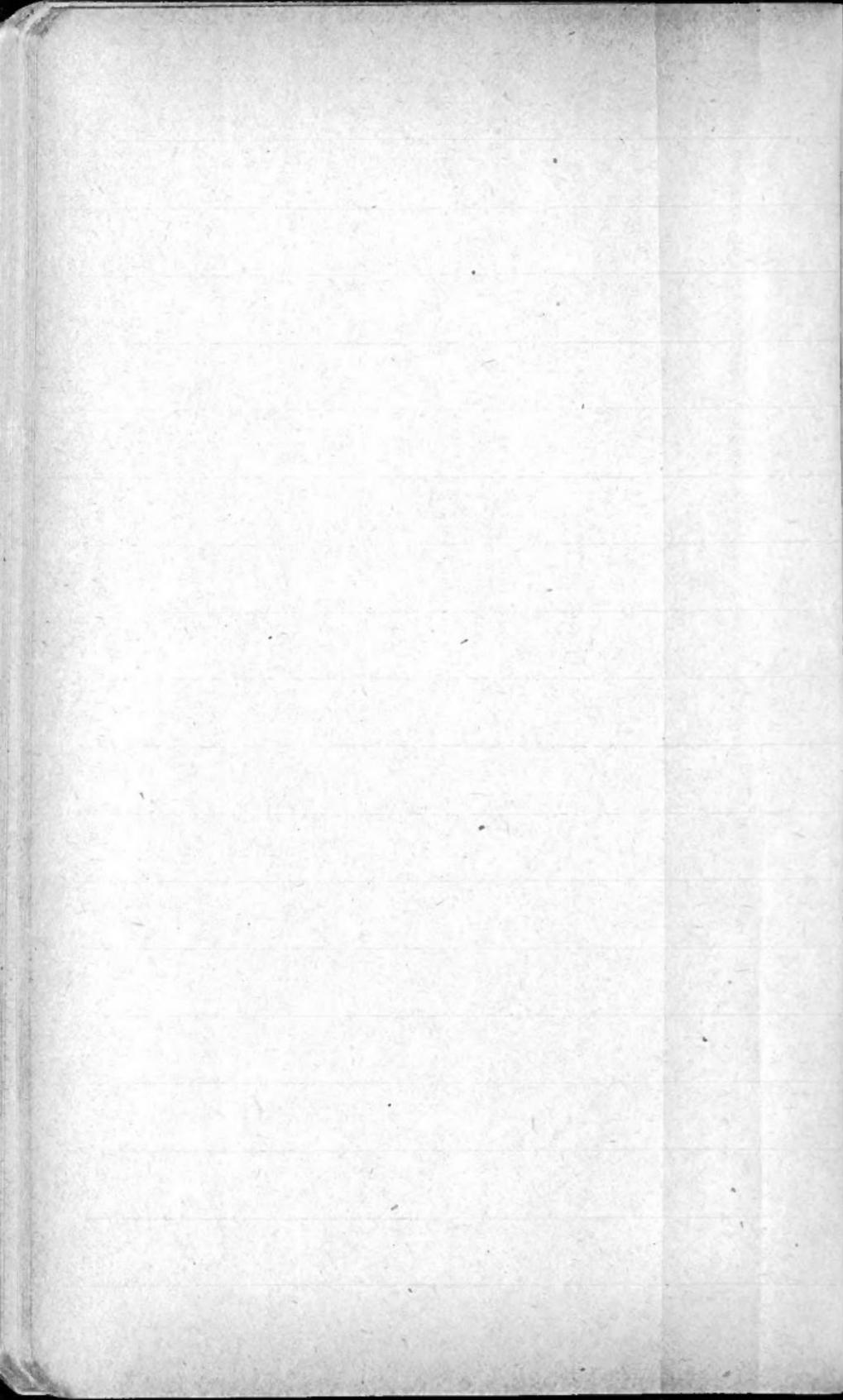
5 July. Thursday. Another beautiful,
warm sunshiny day.

Out for two hours in afternoon
on the hills south of town.

Rocks are all gray feldspathic
gneiss, apparently containing
much hornblende.

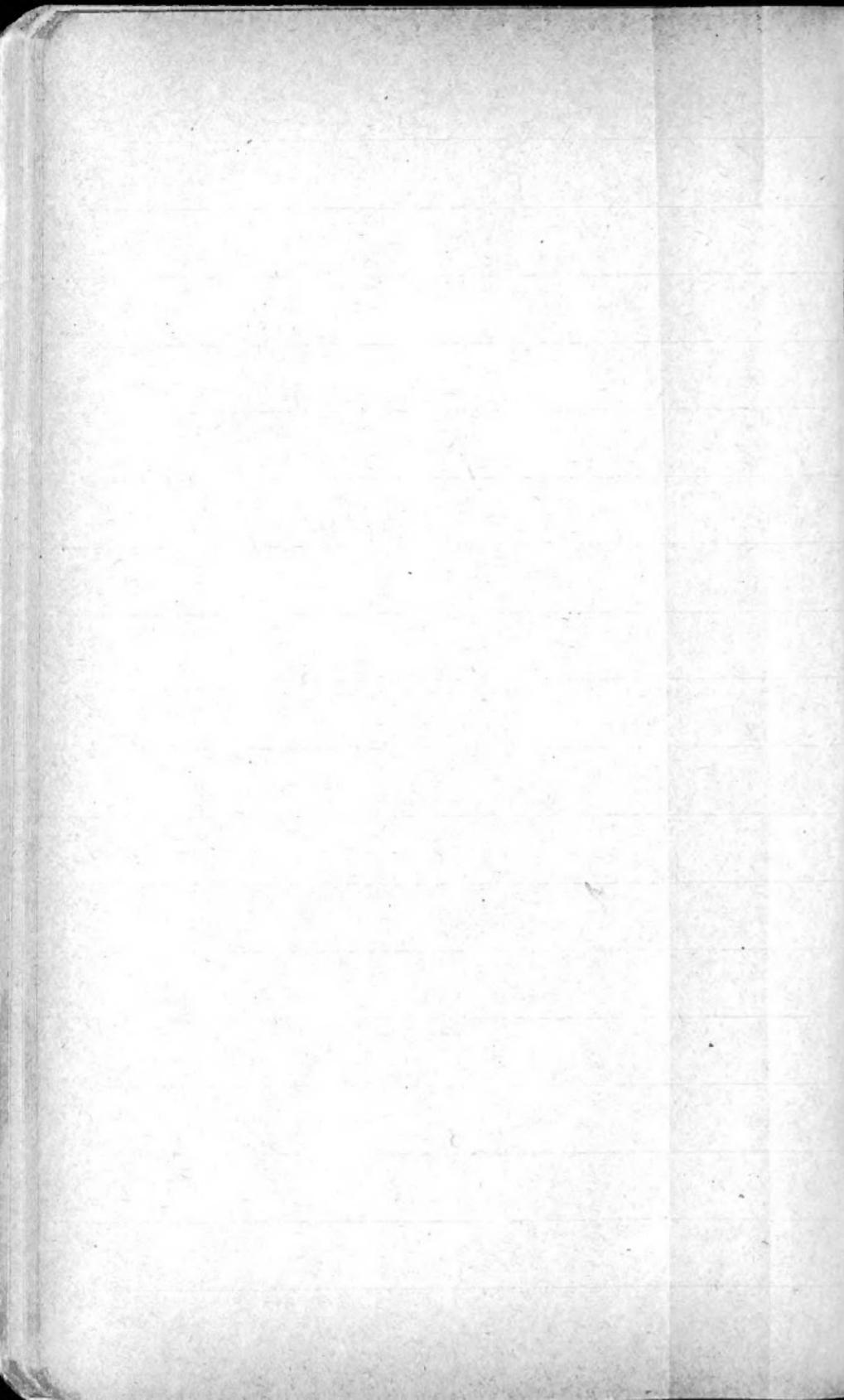
There are several small lakes on
this island.

Vegetation is very backward this
year. The grass around the colony
itself is luxuriant and green



but the willows on the hills
are only just now coming out
in blossom. All are very small
and twig like. Have seen none
as large as those at Parker Snow
Bay, and no poppies or cock-
leavia - only a little saxifrage.

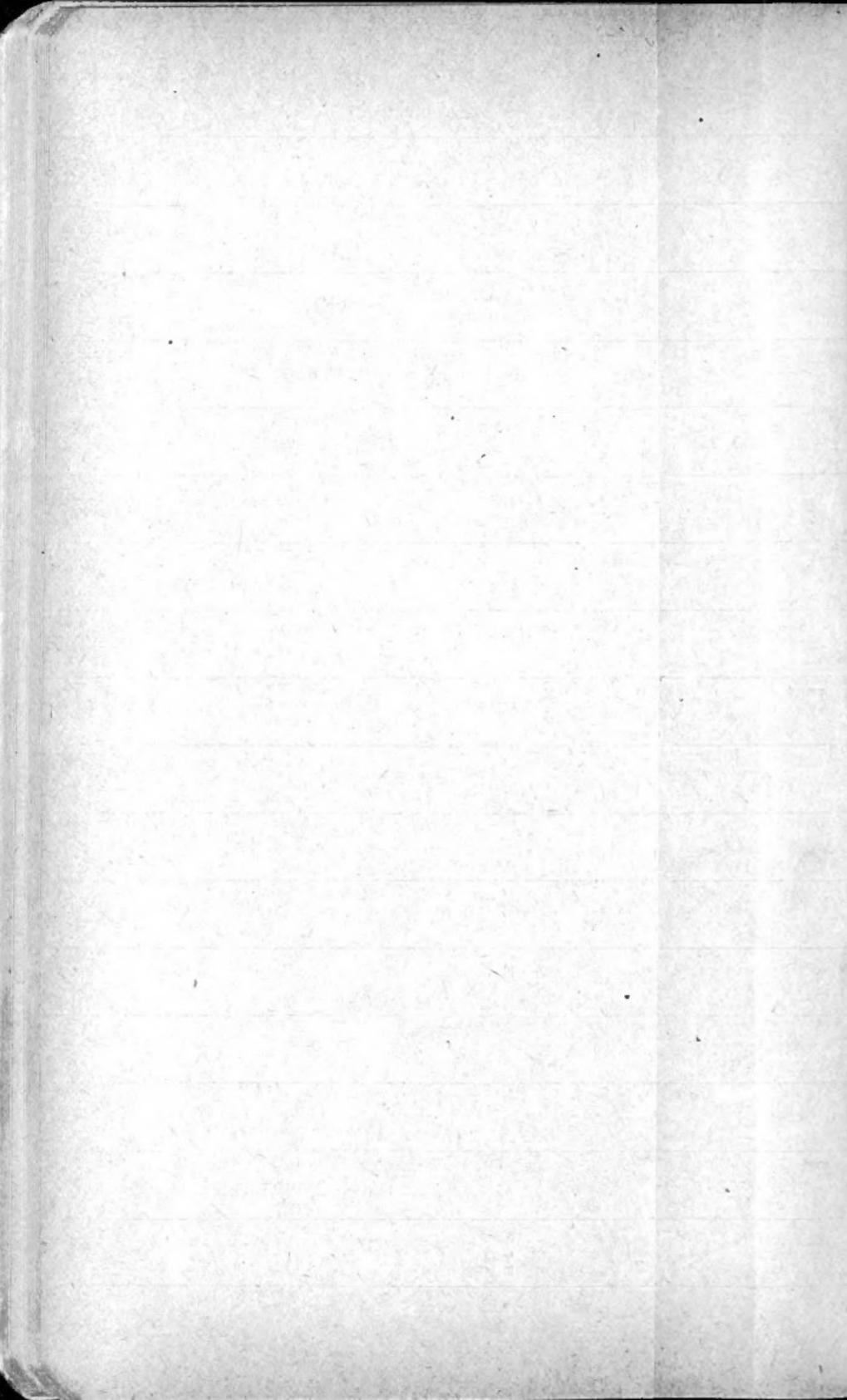
6 July Friday. Bright morning,
but thinly overcast afternoon
and early evening. Warm.
Made farewell calls on Balle
^{marked former again in name of Mrs.} and Bichel. Mr. Balle received
letter from H. F. O. + was much
pleased with it. He says that he
does not know of any altercation
or serious difficulty between
Green + Frenchen, though



Fitz remarked one day that Peter was not much of a business man (or perhaps that he was not familiar with business methods). I told him (Balle) that I was glad of this because I had heard that the two had almost if not quite quarreled before parting at Itenasuk.

Went on board the "Hans Egede" about 9 p.m. after thanking Mr & Mrs Fenster for all that they had done for me as well as for my predecessors of C.L.S. property.

All three men last year wrote back to Balle & Fenster from Denmark & Tang sent



sweaters to Mrs. Balle and Mrs. Fenster at Titz's request.

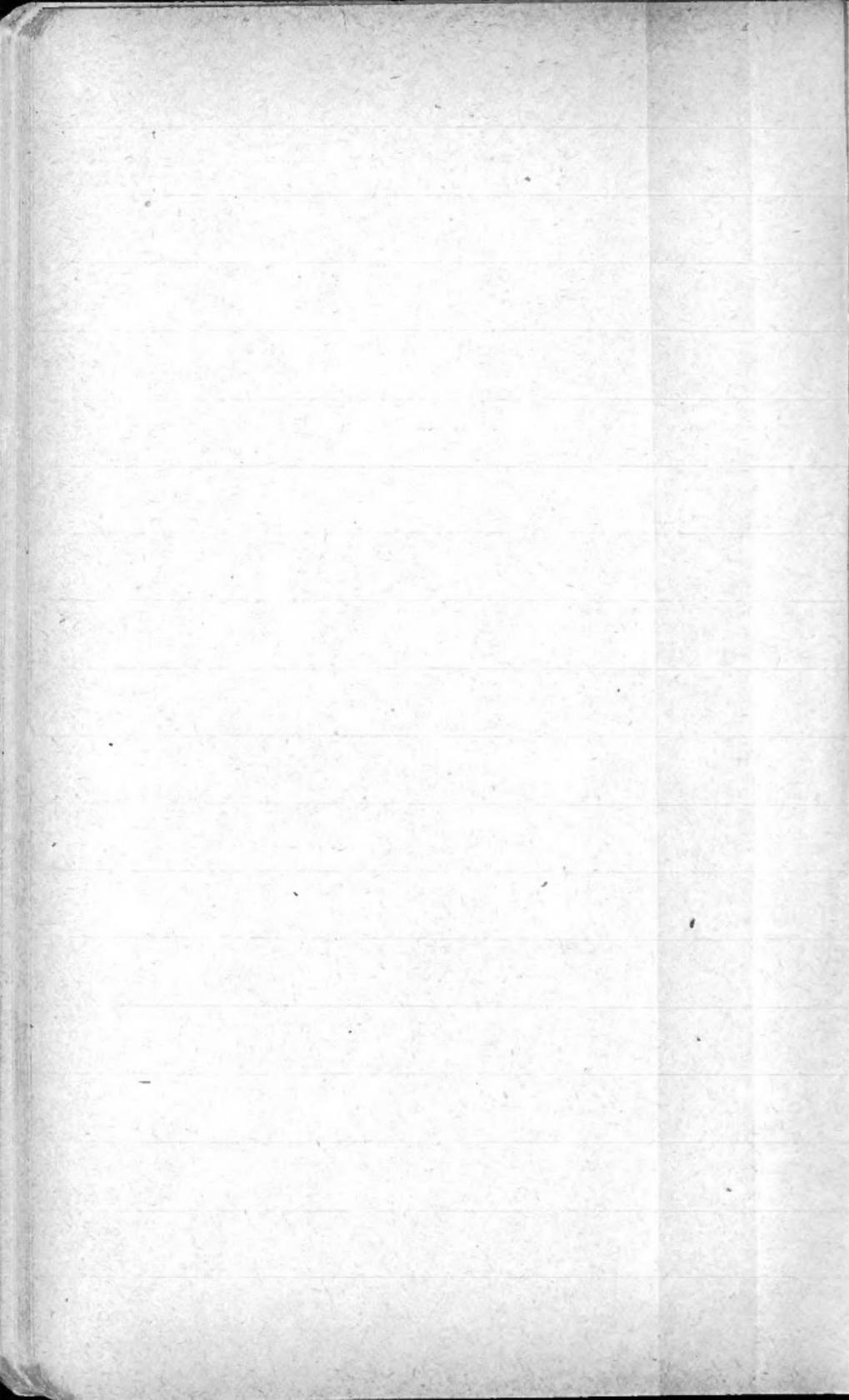
"Hans Egede" got away about 11 p.m.

7 July, Saturday. B. S 1-2. 9a, 9.5°.

Came to anchor in Godhavn harbor between 4 & 4.30 a.m.

9/11 Letters put into regular mail ^{today} at Godhavn: Babbitts, Lamonts,
Mrs H C Smith, Streeter - m.b. + D,
Lester (Sarah), Anthony (Demarell)
Lucas, Reeds, Berkley, Crampton,
Ellinwood Raymond. [Previously
one to Mrs. Rasmussen, inc. order on Nyboe
for \$50 on acct Henrik Olsen]

Letters left at Godhavn - Macmillan,
Conner, McBlaw - to be called for
Osborn, Sherwood - to go out by first



relief ship that calls.

Bob Bartlett - to be called for -

My baggage is to be put on board first relief ship that calls. It consists of 1 box containing rifle

1 box " skin clothing

1 " " model of kayak

1 " " models of umiak &c

1 bag " kooletah

1 roll of sleeping bag ~~& ahtah~~

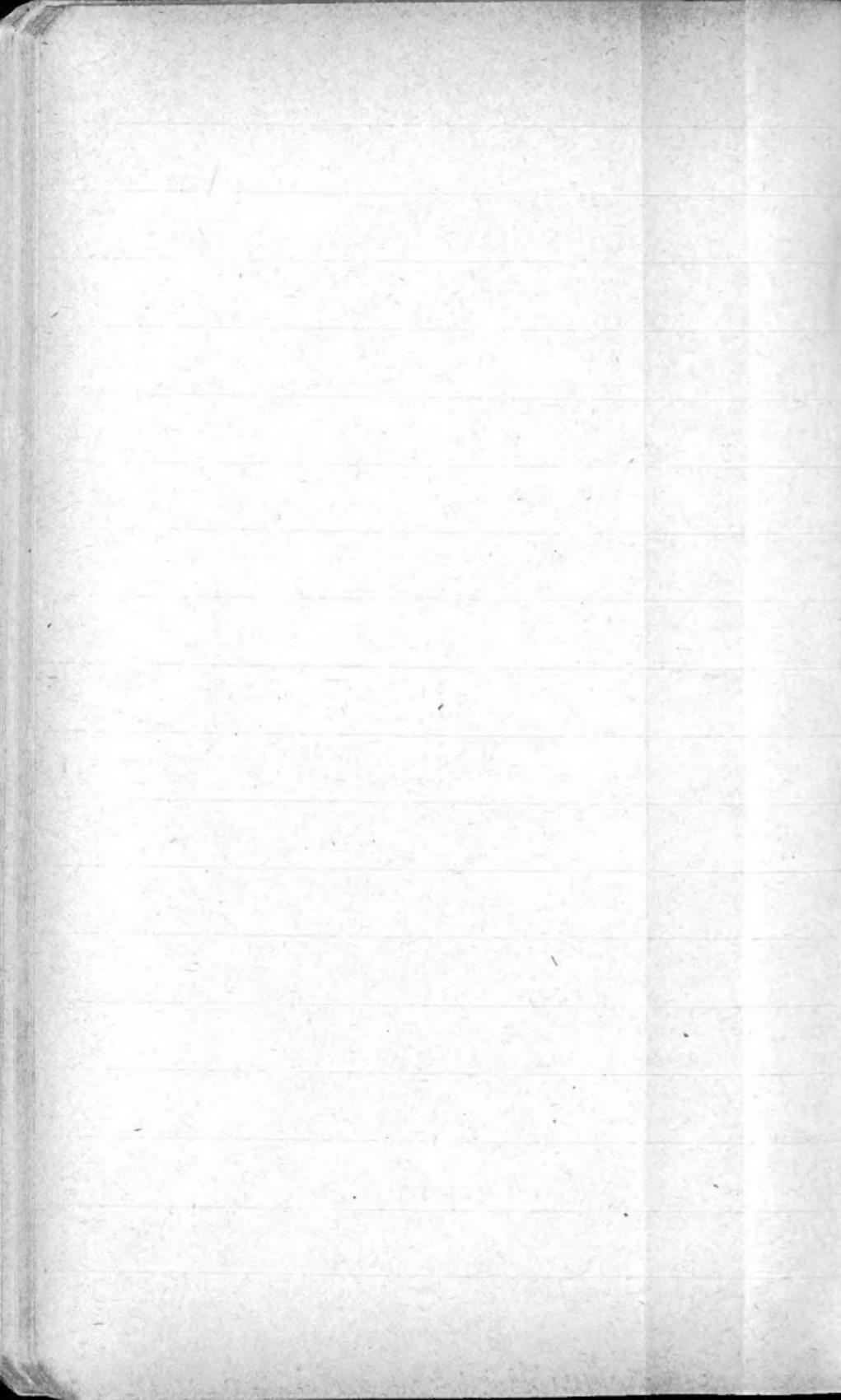
oogjook skin

~~1 pair snow-shoes~~

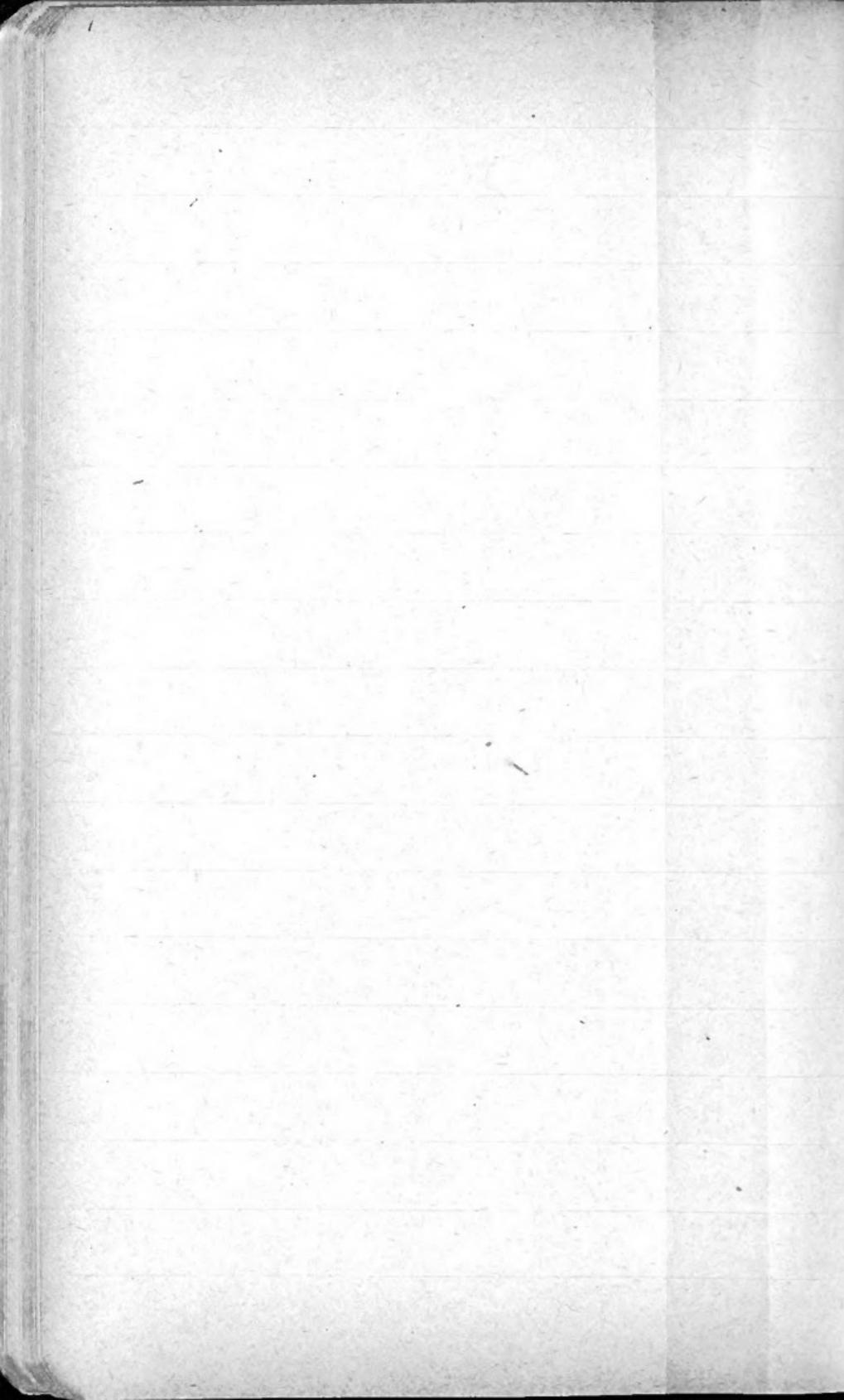
1 box "valuable papers" &c

By 1 box Disko iron (Possied)

Left in care of Bestyrer Olsen
against his receipt. To go out
by "Hans Egede 3 R" if relief ship
does not call earlier.



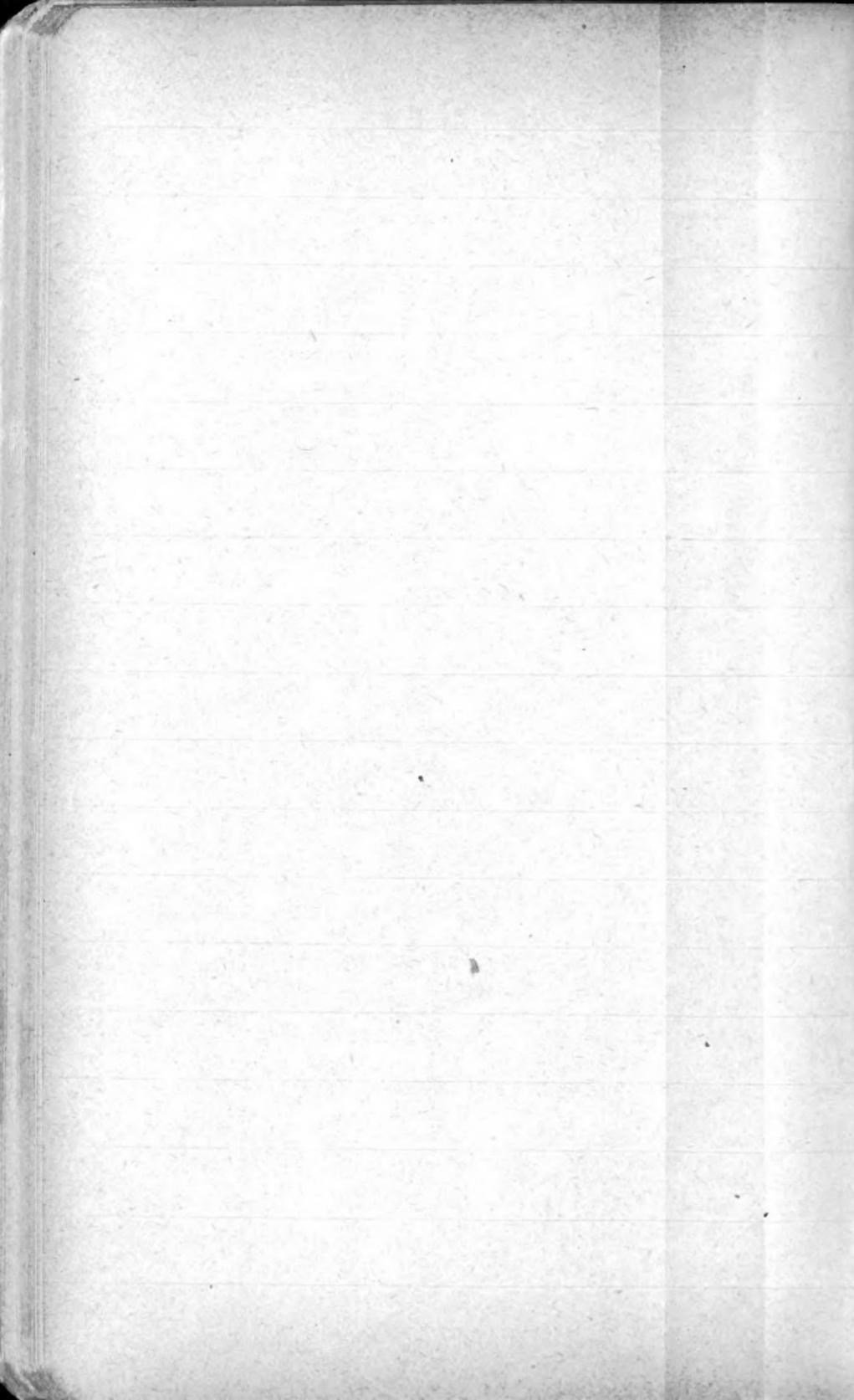
The colony of Godthaab is built on a broad slope rising northward (?) from a small cove at the SW end of a long mountainous peninsula. The cove presents partly a sandy beach and partly sloping platforms of ^{ice-} smoothed gneiss. Residence of the inspector or governor general of Danish South Greenland. Present incumbent Harnies, a tall spare man of military bearing. Hair almost white. Speaks English rather well, but not so fluently as Mr Lindow. Has been in Greenland 21 years. Was governor (bestyger) at Upernivik for some years. His wife is taller than the average woman, iron gray hair. Understands considerable



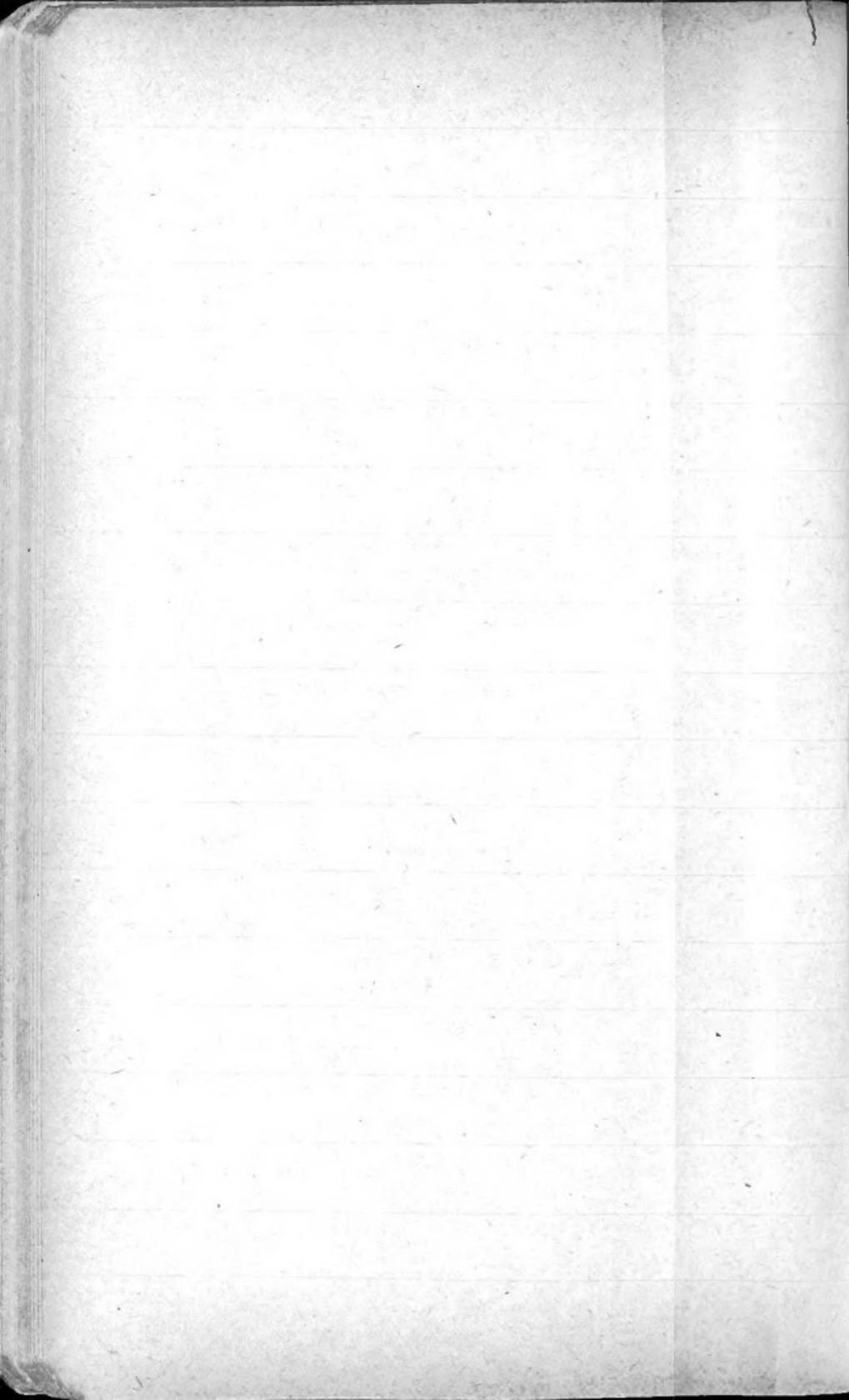
English but does not speak much
of the language. Beautiful home
in an old house. They keep hens
of which they are very proud. Four
children, of whom eldest (14) is in Denmark.

Bestyrer Bugge's house is a very
old one of stone. Walls are about
three feet thick. His wife has been in
Denmark the past year but is coming
out on third "Hans Egyde". His son (21)
has been studying in Denmark for some
years but came out this sum-
mer on second "Hans Egyde" to spend
the winter. Theologue.

The Balles tell me that the
Danish young ladies who come



to Greenland as teachers (governesses) usually get about Kr 300 per year as salary, besides transportation and living, though occasionally one gets as much as Kr 400. Miss Foutner, who is 19 yrs old, tells me that she has had Kr 200 per her year with the Scionrys at Fredrikskaab, but that she not only taught the children $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs per day, but also did the room work of four rooms and ground and made the coffee for luncheon. She said that she was maid as well as teacher, but that she lived it at Fredrikskaab tho' she had no time to herself. Her father is a well-to-do, wealthy merchant. Her mother



number 5 Mrs Balle at Lyngdalsmøde

